FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT VIOLA INTERVIEWED ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS

PY241818 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (TELAM)--President Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola today announced that the decrees ordering salary increases will be signed during his tour or at the end of it. He also confirmed his meeting with Uruguayan President Gen Gregorio Alvarez without disclosing any date, and referred to the activities of the multiparty organization and those of Foreign Minister Camilion in the United States.

Viola, who was interviewed by the press before leaving for a tour to the Provinces of Cordoba and Jujuy, started by stating that it has still not been arranged when exactly he will meet with the Uruguayan president with "whom I am very friendly. But what is definite is that we are going to meet whenever our activities give us the chance." In view of the journalists' insistence, he added: "It will be during the next few days."

When he was asked about salary increases--a subject which has been greatly discussed during the past few hours--the president categorically stated: "If everything has been completed, the decrees can be sent to me to sign during my tour; if not, I will sign them when I return."

When he was asked whether his visit implied support to the youth sector, due to the fact that members of this sector are involved in many of the activities scheduled during his visit, Viola explained: It is a visit to Argentine provinces during which I also take the opportunity to observe the activities of the youth.

When he was asked whether he was optimistic on the activities being carried out by Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion in the United States, the president stressed: "Yes, of course I am."

Viola stated: "Argentina has recently made substantial progress in the foreign relations field; therefore, I am absolutely convinced that Minister Camilion will be successful."

When one journalist requested the president's opinion on whether he believed that the members of the Multiparty Group, during a meeting yesterday, had adopted a tougher position against the government, Viola said:

"I still don't know exactly what resolutions were approved by the Multiparty Group, but I reiterate what I have already said before: If the Multiparty Group is a positive element for the development of political activity in the seeking of a really stable and really firm democracy in the country, it is welcome."

The president warned that: "It will be a totally and absolutely negative element if, on the contrary, it does not seek those objectives; if it does not seek those solutions."

CNEA CHAIRMAN CASTRO MADERO INTERVIEWED BY PAPER

PY242102 Buenos Aires GENTE in Spanish 17 Sep 81 pp 58, 59

[Undated interview granted by CNEA Chairman Carlos Castro Madero to Maria Laura Avignolo]

[Excerpts] [Question] A lot has been said about the Argentine atomic bomb. Are we capable of building it? Does it fall within the plans of our nuclear development program?

[Answer] The atomic bomb was developed in 1945 and very soon Argentina will be able to build it.

But I believe that the top-ranking government officials will only change the present nuclear policy--the peaceful development of nuclear energy--if our country is threatened by a nuclear attack. That is, they will not change the present policy over some border incident, for example.

[Question] You have noted that Argentina will soon have the proper installations that will enable it to build an atomic bomb. What are these installations?

[Answer] There are two installations that enable a country to develop an atomic bomb. One is the reprocessing plant for radiated fuel elements which extracts the plutonium that has been generated. The other is an enrichment plant which enriches over 95 percent of uranium 235, that is, the fissionable element. Argentina is about to put into operation a reprocessing plant. This is one of the steps that will enable us to develop an atomic bomb.

[Question] Is it more expensive to develop a nuclear program for peaceful purposes?

[Answer] Yes, quite more expensive. If Argentina had been willing to develop an atomic bomb, it would not have made the large investments required by the present nuclear program since it could have had access to nuclear technology by investing less and in a more discreet way.

[Question] Are there nuclear secrets in Argentina?

[Answer] Yes, of course. There are those secrets that safeguard the commercial value of nuclear development. These are marketable technological developments similar to those kept by an industrial enterprise.

[Question] Is there any industrial espionage in Argentina regarding nuclear development?

[Answer] Yes, of course; there is industrial espionage throughout the world and we are no exception.

[Question] Why are there no groups in Argentina opposing the construction of nuclear plants, as there are in France, the FRG and the United States?

[Answer] Argentines believe that their country must be self-sufficient in the nuclear field. They grant great importance to the development of nuclear technology because of its significance in achieving national development and security. They believe, moreover, that it is essential for our country's industrial development. The CNEA [National Atomic Energy Commission] has divulged the benefits of nuclear energy and it has appeased the population which is now aware that the operation of a nuclear plant poses no more risk than any other industrial plant operating in the country.

[Question] Has the Reagan administration eased the pressures that former U.S. President Carter exerted on Argentina over the nuclear development program?

[Answer] The Reagan administration showed a positive attitude at the governors meeting in Vienna by supporting the approval of the safeguard agreement that provides for the supply of equipment and technology for the Atucha 2 plant. It has, therefore, a more-flexible attitude toward Argentina; but there is a law in force in the United States that greatly restricts any possible cooperation between our two countries. It is, therefore, very difficult for Argentina and the United States to establish any cooperation in the nuclear field.

[Question] Does Argentina repudiate the building of the neutron bomb?

[Answer] We support disarmament and the building of the neutron bomb means that there is an escalation in the arms race. The USSR will react immeidately against this, and it will be followed by France, the UK, and the PRC. As the CNEA chairman, I believe that this position contradicts the nuclear nonproliferation policy. The access of new countries to the nuclear bomb must be stopped. That is, we must stop nuclear proliferation, but those countries that already have nuclear power should also stop producing nuclear weapons or producting more sophisticated ones. What is more, they demand Argentine adherence to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; but since they themselves do not adhere to it, we refuse to sign it because we believe it is discriminatory and irrelevant in stopping the arms race.

[Question] Is there any possibility that the United States will install the neutron bomb in some of its bases in Central America, South America, Guantanamo, the Virgin Islands, or Panama?

[Answer] I do not think so. It is not really intended to be used in this area since an invasion is quite unlikely. Rather it is intended for use in the FRG if there is an armed invasion from the east. What is more, I do not believe that the countries on the American Continent will tolerate the installation of nuclear bombs in their territory. We are quite privileged since there are no nuclear weapons stored on our continent and the advantages of keeping our continent free from this peril is obvious.

[Question] What is the CNEA's budget?

[Answer] The budget for 1981 totaled 4 trillion pesos [4 billones de pesos].

[Question] Many nuclear engineers are being trained at the Balseiro Institute in Bariloche. What chance do they have of working in Argentina?

[Answer] They have all the possibilities in the world of working in Argentina. First, because the CNEA offers them a post and because they have offers from the private sector. The last 15 graduates of the Balseiro Institute had 46 job offers in the country.

[Question] To talk about Argentina's uranium reserves is almost a myth. Can you tell us how much uranium reserves there really are in Argentina and what are the possibilities for Argentina to export uranium?

[Answer] We have prospected about 10 percent of the national territory and we have discovered reserves for a total of about 30,000 tons. If a nuclear plant of 600 MW of natural uranium consumes about 110 tons per year, and if we expect the nuclear plant to have a useful life of 30 years, it will need 3,300 tons of uranium. This means that the uranium reserves we have discovered will feed 9 nuclear plants of 600 MW for 30 years. But based on geological studies, we assume that there are more than 250,000 tons of uranium in Argentina; and if you add up all the possibilities, they total between 400,000 and 450,000 tons.

[Question] Does Argentina export uranium?

[Answer] No, not at this time. But since the exploitation cost is quite high, we have issued a law that provides for the export of uranium under the following conditions: prospecting is at the risk of the mining enterprise that complies with the following: If a uranium deposit is discovered, 50 percent of the company will have to associate itself with the CNEA. It will be allowed to export only 25 percent of what is exploited, and this will only apply whenever we have the necessary reserves assured for our national nuclear program and in exchange for technology.

[Question] Are there any offers in this regard?

[Answer] Our negotiations with the Italians and the FRG in this regard are quite advanced.

CNEA OFFICIAL ON BUILDING OF HEAVY WATER PLANTS

PY242033 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1558 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (TELAM)--Dan Benningson, director of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], said at Ezeiza Airport, in reply to a question asked by newsmen if the public expenditure cut would affect the Argentine nuclear program, that any cut has some effect, but that the progress of all programs continues.

Benningson arrived today after participating in a technical meeting in Germany during which the limits of releasing radioactive material in the environment were discussed and various technical methods to limit the discharge of such material in the atmosphere were made known.

Benningson referred to the building of heavy water plants, saying that two such plants are now under construction. One is a small plant being built with Argentine technology: a pilot plant which will serve us--after it starts functioning--as the basis for another bigger one in the future which is under construction very near the Atucha nuclear center.

There is another, the industrial plant with Swiss technology, being built by the Schultzer Company at Arroyito in Neuquen Province. This plant will produce 250 tons of heavy water per year as of 1984.

TWO POLITICAL FACTIONS CALL FOR DEMOCRACY

PY250207 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1220 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA)--In a joint declaration, the progressive movement of the Progressive Democratic Party [PDP] and the Argentine Socialist Confederation [CSA] have demanded an authentic democratization that includes the "complete freedom of the republican institutions, popular sovereignty freely expressed, national self-determination and the unrestricted enforcement of human rights."

The document, signed on occasion of the recent 50th anniversary of the launching of the Lisandro de la Torre-Nicolas Repetto presidential formula, was drafted by an alliance of the two sectors. It reaffirms "those democratic, popular and anti-imperialist principles" that were formulated at that time.

The declaration is signed, among others, by: former Deputy Ricardo Molinas; Luis Rebora; Ricardo Lisandro Lagos; Juan Ruiz Garasino; former Federal Judge Eugenio Wade; and Santiago Barberiz, for the PDP--and Alicia Moreau; Ramon Soria; Oscar Palmeiro; former Councilman Hector Polino; teacher Alfredo Bravo; former Councilman Boris Pasik; and Leopoldo Portnoy, for the CSA.

"Today," the declaration warns, "when the crisis is affecting the country as a whole, especially the workers, any type of new convergence or agreement, such as that which is now in the works, will only lead to new frustrations and it will cause dangerous institutional imbalances.

Finally, it states that "popular unity is the path that must be sought and it is the great challenge of this generation," and states that "history's teaching indicates that the popular forces must not disperse their actions today; they must unite to reconquer democracy."

FOREIGN MINISTER ROMERO ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY241534 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero said yesterday that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States is not an issue of politics or ideology but rather a problem related to drug trafficking.

During an impromptu press conference held yesterday, the foreign minister was asked whether the United States has answered the Bolivian Foreign Ministry on what are the five issues that must be solved before both countries resume their diplomatic relations.

The foreign minister said that everyone knows what is the heart of the issues.

He noted: There are certain U.S. Government demands that cannot be solved in 1 hour, but only through extensive negotiations so that no one will be deceived.

He said that in effect "the U.S. Government has already issued an answer in this regard since it has made its requirements known, but it is now up to Bolivians to decide whether we are going to find a fast solution to this problem."

He asserted that "this is not an issue dealing with politics or ideology, but rather with drug trafficking."

Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero noted that the negotiations with the United States are quite difficult since they are not only handled by the U.S. State Department but also by the Senate, which supervises all diplomatic activities, and by other organizations.

In this regard, he said that it is erroneous to discuss the problem through only one channel since what must be done is to help the U.S. Government arrive at a just solution without creating a lot of confusion by holding several and diverse negotiations. He added: "We shall, therefore, proceed carefully; but the people must be aware that these problems will not be solved merely by sitting at the discussion table, but by acting accordingly."

He noted that "as long as Bolivians do now show that they are striving to achieve certain national objectives to improve Bolivia's image and erase all suspicion from our country, we will fail; but once we are on the path to achieving this goal we will have a greater possibility to arrive at an understanding."

Asked whether the irregular situation of U.S.-Bolivian relations affect trade between Bolivia and other countries, Romero answered negatively, adding that trade and consular affairs are not affected when there is a severance of bilateral relations, such as in the case of Bolivia and Chile.

VISIT OF STATE DEPARTMENT MISSION TERMED POSITIVE

PY241910 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] A mission of the U.S. State Department, comprised of two government employees, arrived at El Alto International Airport around 1145 Bolivian time.

(Gordon Sommers), special adviser for inter-American affairs; and Samuel Hart, director of the Andean Affairs Department, held their fist official meeting with Foreign Minister Romero after getting off the plane which brought them to La Paz.

The visit of the U.S. mission is the first step taken by U.S. President Reagan in response to Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa's announcement on the firm decision to struggle against drug trafficking.

The two high-ranking authorities of the U.S. State Department held a private meeting with Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero in the VIP hall of El Alto International Airport. Later on they released a written declaration to the media explaining the purpose of their brief visit to Bolivia.

During a meeting with the media, the Bolivian minister stated that the two U.S. envoys will analyze issues regarding the struggle against drug trafficking. When explaining the subjects to be discussed and the meetings which the U.S. envoys will hold with national authorities, he pointed out that there is no kind of imposition.

This afternoon (Gordon Sommers) and Samuel Hart will meet with Minister Romero at his office, and then they will go to Government House, where they will meet with the chief of state. The visit has been viewed as a positive step in relations, but it was pointed out that it does not imply the resumption or normalization of relations.

The written declaration asserts that the mission will remain in Bolivia until tomorrow. The purpose of its visit is to discuss drug trafficking, which is considered a subject of great importance for the mission.

The declaration then states that the U.S. Government is encouraged by the recent statements made by the Bolivian Government regarding the policy it will adopt in various fields which are of interest to them.

(Gordon Sommers) and Samuel Hart will make a brief visit to La Paz to discuss with Bolivian authorities details of concrete measures which they wish to adopt.

The declaration points out that the visit is made within the framework of the exchange of points of view which has been carried out between our two governments for some time now.

PRESIDENT MAKES FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO SANTA CRUZ

PY241444 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On arriving at El Trompillo Airport in Santa Cruz de la Sierra yesterday, President Celso Torrelio Villa was declared illustrious guest by the local officials and people.

At the invitation of Santa Cruz officials and local institutions, General Torrelio Villa is visiting this region to participate in the celebrations of the heroic battle of 24 September 1810. Santa Cruz Mayor (Quintela Vacadiez) awarded him with the key of the city.

President Torrelio Villa is making his first official visit to Santa Cruz in his role as president of the nation. He also promised to issue legal dispositions to contribute to the development of this region of the fatherland. This presidential commitment will be firmed up during a rally to be held today at the main plaza of this capital. The president will preside over all functions making the anniversary celebrations of this city.

ANEZ RIVERA PROPOSES SOLUTIONS TO CURRENT PROBLEMS

PY241905 Paris AFP in Spanish 0432 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Sep (AFP)--Bolivian Gen Lucio Anez Rivera stated here today that to meet the challenges of the fatherland we must destroy the structure of drug trafficking, properly face the economic crisis and propose an explicit timetable for the return to the state of law.

Anez Rivera, who had been chief of the army general staff and was dismissed when he tried to overthrow General Garcia Meza's regime on 27 June 1981, made these remarks on being installed as general manager of the Military Social Secretary Corporation (COSSMIL), which implies his reinstatement to active military duty.

Reinstated Colonels Mario Oxa Bustos (former prefect of La Paz) and Raul Lopez Leyton (former interior minister) were also present at the ceremony. General Anez Rivera stated that there still exist very serious unsolved contradictions at the national level that place Bolivia into a bankrupt position due to an inadequate political system.

He added that the country is not exclusionist toward its sons, nor is it a patrimony of social sectors or institutions. The fatherland represents freedom, the state of law, institutionality, guarantees and political pluralism, he added.

Regarding the serious economic situation the country is experiencing, Anez Rivera stated that it is linked to the repression of drug trafficking and the U.S. recognition to break the economic blockade which will allow the entrance of foreign capital through investments and loans.

Regarding proposals made by the IMF for a loan to the country, he said that Bolivia must present a counterproposal. He left unanswered, however, a question regarding his opinion about a possible devaluation and the return to the private sector of state companies.

He said that the army must make efforts to achieve a free and sovereign nation.

ANEZ RIVERA ASSUMES COSSMIL POST, PROMISES SUPPORT

PY241709 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Defense Minister Armando Reyes Villa yesterday installed Gen Lucio Anez Rivera as general manager of the Military Social Security Corporation [COSSMIL]. On the occasion, the defense minister stated that in the current situation no one can refuse to cooperate with the fatherland.

[Begin Reyes Villa recording] The current situation seriously concerns all citizens, and no one can deny cooperation to face the problems which the country wants to solve within a climate of peace, of mutual respect and great understanding. With the solidarity effort and firm unity of all Bolivian families, we will be able to overcome all national difficulties. [end recording]

No one must deny his cooperation to the country, regardless of the mission granted to him, Reyes Villa stated.

[Begin Reyes Villa recording] No one, as military officers educated in schools of discipline, must deny his cooperation, regardless of the mission given to him--with full respect for the laws and regulations which exist in our area--but must give an example to the people whose eyes are more than ever focused on the armed institutions. [end recording]

On assuming the post as general manager of COSSMIL, Gen Lucio Anez Rivera urged all Bolivians to face the challenge which is affecting the country, seeking the reunion of all sectors of the citizenry.

[Begin Anez Rivera recording] I urge everyone [words indistinct] to pull Bolivia out of the serious crisis. We Bolivians, wherever we may be, and also in COSSMIL, must face the current challenge which is affecting the country: seeking the reunion of all Bolivians. [end recording]

Then he promised to make all possible efforts to serve the fatherland, beginning from the new post entrusted to him by the high-ranking military officers.

[Begin Anez Rivera recording] I am accepting this post as a disciplined soldier, as a soldier of Bolivia, without any commitment to [word indistinct], without the consent or concurrence of any of them; and I promise to make all possible effort to strengthen COSSMIL. [end recording]

SPECIAL SECURITY SERVICE REPORTEDLY TO BE REPLACED

PY250146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 23 Sep (AFP)--It was announced officially here today that the Special Security Service (SES), an organization for political repression that has operated in Bolivia since Gen Luis Garcia Meza's coup on 17 July 1980, will be disbanded and substituted by another organization that will defend the regime.

This decision was adopted at the conclusion of a Cabinet meeting. It was also announced that, in addition to that measure, the ambulances that were used to secretly transport prisoners will not be used any more and the intimidation practiced on the population will be done away with.

Government spokesmen explained that President Celso Torrelio Villa has approved these measures in order to achieve a process of easing of tension and peaceful coexistence in the country.

After it learned of this official decision, the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA revealed that SES had arrested two youngsters for having violated the curfew and that they were beaten up in the cells of the Political Order Directorate (DOP).

The charge adds that the parents of the youngsters were obliged to pay a fine of 400 Bolivian pesos ($16) for each of the youngsters, which was termed illegal by the newspaper.

Moreover, at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting it was reported that the government has decided to reinforce the fight against drug trafficking and implement a plan for reactivating the national economy.

CENSUS OF COCA PLANTERS TO BE IMPLEMENTED

PY241422 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The National Council for Struggle Against Drug Trafficking has set the implementation of the second census of coca-leaf producers for the first half of October, in the regions of La Paz and (El Chapar) in Cochabamba.

Col (Rene Ocampos Monges), director of the National Council, has stated that the purpose of this census is to prevent land currently being used for food products from being switched to coca cultivation. He added that a change in this regard would damage the country and the peasants because there is large surplus of coca production in relation to the demand for domestic consumption for traditional chewing.

With the data gathered during the second sensus, the National Council will implement a plan aimed at depriving cocaine producers of the appropriate raw material.

He also stressed the government's decision to fight against drug trafficking which, in addition to damaging the country's image abroad, represents an increasing danger for our youth.

OPPOSITION TO AVOID CONFRONTATIONS WITH EXECUTIVE

PY250030 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Sep (TELAM)--The Braz lian opposition parties announced today that they will avoid confrontations with the executive branch during the brief period that Vice President Aureliano Chaves will replace President Joao Figueiredo.

In the name of the congressional opposition, Senator Teutonio Vilela, interim president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB), said that the placing of a civilian in the presidency of a military government is very important.

"With a very high degree of understanding, in view of the grave current situation, the opposition parties have decided to stop criticizing the executive branch in order to avoid unnecessary confrontations," the PMDB leader stated.

On his part, the secretary general of the Popular Party (PP), Deputy Thales Ramalho, stated that the assumption of Chaves is the most important political event to occur in Brazil since the 1964 military revolution, and he recalled that the current interim chief of state has always been characterized by being very ethical and for having firm democratic convictions.

The representatives of the opposition also indicated that their parties are willing to help the interim president to seek point of agreement for his task of managing the country at a time when several sectors are in crisis and they expressed their hope that Chaves will try and maintain a constructive dialogue with all political sectors.

On his part, the chief of staff of the armed forces, Gen Alacyr Frederico Werner, denied that the top military leadership had resisted the naming of the vice president as a replacement for Figueiredo during the latter's convalescence.

"On the contrary," he stressed, "there was a consensus; because the replacement of the chief of state by the vice president is a constitutional act and the armed forces have always respected the Constitution."

Chaves was installed yesterday as president in a simple ceremony. In his brief speech he lauded President Figueiredo and formulated a call to all Brazilians for them to unite and overcome passions and resentment.

When commenting on the speech, the leader of the government bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Cantidio Sampaio, said that the fact that he had not named the armed forces has no political connotation.

"There is nothing extraordinary in this," the leader of the Social Democratic Party (PDS) said, who nevertheless admitted that Figueiredo would have tried to honor his comrades-in-arms.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO'S CONDITION IMPROVES

PY241430 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The last medical report on the president's health pointed out that it continues to improve and that he had started to cautiously walk around his room.

To Leave Hospital

PY250332 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Tomorrow's newspapers are going to report that President Joao Figueiredo will be able to leave the Public Servants Hospital of Rio de Janeiro next Wednesday.

[Begin relay] President Joao Figueiredo will leave the Public Servants Hospital next Wednesday, according to [Name indistinct], who is attenting the chief of state of the Brazilian nation.

He asserted that if the current satisfactory evolution of his state of health continues, Figueiredo will only have suffered a 12-day hospital stay.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL ENRICHED URANIUM BY 1990

PY241209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1758 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 23 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today announced that Brazil will finance its nuclear program with the exports of enriched uranium that will start in the decade of the 90's.

Cals said that the construction of an industrial complex to produce uranium will start in 1982 [words indistinct] the type of enriched uranium that will be produced in Brazil.

Cals also said that the Brazilian nuclear plant--being implemented under the framework of the nuclear agreement signed with the FRG--will require an investment of $25 to $26 million.

This program includes the complete chain of necessary operations for uranium prospecting its extraction, treatment and the installation in Brazilian territory of a nuclear reactor factory, a plant to produce nuclear fuels and another for the treatment of radioactive fuels.

Cals said during a visit he made to the first Brazilian nuclear plant that the Brazilian nuclear program is sovereign and has exclusively peaceful goals.

ROMANIA INTERESTED IN CARAJAS MINING PROJECT

PY250113 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Sep 81 p 23

[Text] During its visit to the FIESP [Sao Paulo Industries Federation] office yesterday, the Romanian Foreign Trade Ministry mission expressed its country's great interest in participating in the Carajas project [mineral mining in Para State]. According to Doina Ardare, deputy foreign trade minister, Romania's interest in Carajas "is total and without limitations." According to him, the only limitations for his country's participation in the Carajas project will be those imposed by Brazil alone.

TERRORIST ATTACK ON CHILEAN EMBASSY THWARTED

PY241835 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Four hooded individuals were taken by surprise last night when they were apparently about to blow up the Chilean Embassy in Lima. This report is carried in DEUTSCHE PRESS AGENTUR [DPA] telegram, based on Lima press sources.

The report says that a police car that was patrolling the San Isidro district tried unsuccessfully to capture the presumed terrorists, who fled at high speed in a car with an unidentified license plate. It is believed that the car had been stolen by the four extremists. DPA adds that no one was in the embassy building at the time of the thwarted attack.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING PURCHASE OF ISRAELI PLANES

PY232230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Sep (AFP)--Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino, Peruvian aeronautics minister, has announced that Peru is studying the possibility of purchasing Israeli fighter planes.

General Gagliardi made this statement when asked for an opinion about the announced Ecuadorean intention of purchasing Israeli Kfir planes, confirmed by Thomas Enders a few days ago.

The U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs said that his country has authorized this operation--the United States holds the patent for the Kfir engines--within the framework of the policy of support for defense needs of friendly nations.

"We are studying the situation," the Peruvian minister said, "because we cannot spend money which is really needed to supply the requirements of the people."

However, the country's well-being is tied to national security; "therefore, certain efforts will have to be made to balance off the Ecuadorean purchases," General Gagliardi Schiaffino concluded.

SOVIET SEAMAN SEEKS ASYLUM IN U.S. EMBASSY

PY250239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet seaman who abandoned the fishing vessel which pulled into a Peruvian port and sought asylum in the U.S. Embassy in Lima was granted a refugee visa by the Peruvian Government, it was reported here today.

(Yacov Kirikovich) had arrived at the El Callao port aboard the Soviet fishing vessel Leningrad on 22 August. The U.S. Embassy had turned him over to the UN high commissioner for refugees who is now seeking a country willing to take in the Soviet seaman.

MAURICE BISHOP ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL241156 Bridgetown CANA in English 1153 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Sep (CANA-REUTER)--Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has arrived here for an official 4-day visit to Mexico, the Foreign Ministry said last night. Mr Bishop, who arrived yesterday afternoon at the head of a 10-strong delegation, will hold two rounds of talks with his host, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, as well as other officials, it added. During his visit several agreements will be concluded covering such areas as road and housing construction, oil exploration and tourism. The prime minister's visit will end next Sunday.

Bishop's Comments

FL242028 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, 24 Sep (CANA)--Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was reiterated in Mexico that the United States posed the most severe threat to the development of the Caribbean. A radio report here has quoted Mr Bishop, now on an official visit to Mexico, as saying that "the major destabilizing force in the region is U.S. imperialism." Mr Bishop said that he believed the people in the region were capable of developing their own processes free from outside interference, aggression, intimidation and violence.

He also said that his peoples revolutionary government was particularly concerned about the situation in El Salvador where guerrillas are attempting to overthrow the U.S. backed military-civilian government. "It is our view that what we have in El Salvador today is not right-wing extremists on one side fighting agianst left-wing extremists on the other side, as the imperialists propaganda world has it, Bishop declared. He added that what was actually happening in El Salvador was that the vast majority of the people there were fighting against the junta, which is supported by many elements in the armed forces and U.S. imperialism.

"There is no doubt that there is a genuine national liberation movement led by the Farabundo Marti [National] Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front," the Grenada leader asserted. The Grenadian prime minister said that he felt the two guerrilla groups are the authentic and genuine representatives of the people of El Salvador.

Mr Bishop expressed support for the recent joint statement issued by Mexico and France recognizing the freedom fighters as a representative political force in the strife-torn Central American state. He noted that Mexico in particular had consistently taken a principled stand on both regional and international issues over the past years and said "Mexico had undoubtedly been in the vanguard of taking good positions on behalf of progressive revolutionary forces throughout the years.

Second Round of Talks

FL242227 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo held his second round of talks today with Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at the library of the official Los Pinos residence. As he did yesterday, the Mexican chief of state received his visitor at the foot of the stairs leading into the presidential residence and then the two men went to the president's office where they first held private talks.

After 40 minutes of talks, Lopez Portillo and Bishop moved to the residence's library for all-round discussions on bilateral relations between the two nations.

After examining the countries' various exchanges, the Mexican president and the Grenadian prime minister discussed the situation in Central America, specifically the Salvadoran conflict, as well as the comprehensive negotiations to take place at the Cancun summit between industrialized and developing countries.

Attending the talks for the Mexican side were Agrarian Reform Minister Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, Labor Minister Pedro Ojeda Paullada, Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Rosenzweig Diaz and Pemex Director Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid. The Grenadian representatives were Planning Minister [as received] Paul Koulen, Tourism Director Jane Belfon, the prime minister's adviser, (Claeremont Kirton), and Central American and Caribbean Affairs Chief Richard Jacobs.

LOPEZ PORTILLO SEEKS MORE TRADE WITH CEMA NATIONS

FL242002 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0325 GMT 24 Sep 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Noting that Mexico is working on the diversification of its trade, President Jose Lopez Portillo said that, for several reasons, trade with socialist countries has not matched the intensity of political intentions, but that, fortunately, progress is being made in this regard. The Mexican president was speaking to deputy foreign trade ministers comprising the socialist countries delegation to CEMA who visited him at the official Los Pinos residence.

Expressing his satisfaction over the progress made in the meeting--to examine trade with Mexico--which closed today, Lopez Portillo said that "we shall not be completely satisfied until results come up to the level of our political wishes."

The chief executive said that efforts have been going on for a long time to diversify foreign trade relations and that this should occur particularly with the socialist camp. However, he added, despite insistent expression of political willingness on both sides, efforts have not kept apace for many reasons. Fortunately, these reasons have now been identified.

He said that the fourfold increase in the exchange of goods and services between Mexico and the socialist countries is unsatisfactory because it should have increased more. The president of Mexico reaffirmed the government's policy decision to increase trade and cooperation relations with the countries of the socialist camp.

LOPEZ PORTILLO WANTS POLITICAL SOLUTION FOR EL SALVADOR

PA241737 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0046 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Sep (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said again today that the only solution to the Salvadoran crisis is "a political one."

Addressing publishers and staff members of 14 newspapers from four continents, who for the past 3 years have been publishing an international supplement called ONE SINGLE WORLD, Portillo said that a political solution in El Salvador would ease the tension in the area.

Portillo said, "tension would be eased even further if the United States would start talks with all the parties involved in the area, especially Cuba."

He said: "Mexico is not seeking the role of mediator. We maintain excellent relations with the United States and Cuba, and good relations with all the Central American countries."

Lopez Portillo said he discussed the Salvadoran situation with President Ronald Reagan last week when they met in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Portillo said that at the meeting he insisted "on two things: first to erase the paradoxically claimed idea that Mexico is intervening in Salvador domestic affairs, and second, that only a political solution can solve the Salvadoran problem and ease tension in the area."

He said that the French-Mexican position in recognizing the political-military forces in El Salvador is not interventionist, "because it was a political and not a legal document."

Lopez Portillo also said that barring unforeseen incidents in November, "Honduras' institutional solution is the type of political solution that the interested parties want for El Salvador."

Honduras will hold presidential elections in November.

Meanwhile, several Mexican Government, as well as opposition deputies, said they hoped the OAS would not heed the accusation made there by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Duarte accused Mexico of interventionism because of the French-Mexican declaration recognizing the Salvadoran guerrillas.

RESULTS OF U.S. VISIT PLEASES LOPEZ PORTILLO

PA240442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Mexico, 22 Sep (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stated today that "new foundations of understanding based on respect" have been established with the government of Ronald Reagan in the United States.

After noting that he made this announcement "with deep satisfaction," Lopez Portillo said that respect "is not an abstract, empty expression, but the ability to communicate in good faith, to listen with consideration and to agree to the fact that we can have differences."

The Mexican chief of state made these statements as he received in his "Los Pinos" official residence the members of the joint Mexican-U.S. Trade Commission, which today concluded its work in Mexico.

Lopez Portillo noted that the important thing is to have the willingness to clearly pose such differences and to solve them "respecting the time also."

The Mexican president finally pointed out that "goodwill, which fortunately we share, must prevail. It was the great discovery of our friendship."

PRESIDENT SEES NEW BASES OF UNDERSTANDING WITH U.S.

FL222300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has asserted that new bases of understanding based on respect (?and) good will have been established in Mexican-U.S. relations. Lopez Portillo made the impromptu remarks at the close of a meeting at the official Los Pinos residence's Red Room with the members of the joint Mexico-U.S. Trade Commission meeting in this capital.

The Mexican president said he was "pleased" that the committee's talks are developing very harmoniously and moving toward prompt solutions because, he said, the two countries will always be neighbors no matter what world conditions are. The certainty exists that the government of President Ronald Reagan has established new bases of an understanding with far from abstract applications, he noted.

COUNTRY HAS NO DESIGNS ON BELIZE, SAYS DEPUTY

FL220135 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2332 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 21 Sep (NOTIMEX)--The representative of Mexican President Jose Lopez portillo to Belize's independence celebrations, Deputy Luis Farias, said today that "Mexico has never wanted to send troops abroad; it has an army for defense, not as a weapon for attack." Farias is the leader of the Chamber of Deputies.

Farias said that the independence of Belize had been a long-held desire and that Mexico had cooperated with the liberation of Belize through legal means. He added that it was a source of pride that this emerging nation should decide its destiny through the exercise of historic rights and completely peaceful means.

Luis Farias stressed that Mexico has never had any designs on Belizean territory and he reiterated that the country does not wish to fight anyone; it is nation that favors freedom, independence and nonintervention.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF OIL TO COLOMBIA SIGNED

PA182012 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Colombia has signed contracts with Mexico and Venezuela to assure the supply of the petroleum it will need until 31 December 1983; the [Colombian] Ministry of Mines and Energy has announced.

Beginning next month, Colombia will purchase from Mexico 10,000 barrels a day and beginning 1 January 1982, the amount will be increased to 30,000 barrels a day until the end of 1983.

Mexican crude was submitted to refining tests at the Cartagena refinery, owned by the Colombian Government [and it] decided to sign a contract for importation from Mexico.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BELIZE--Mexico City, 22 Sep (CANA-REUTER)--The first Mexican ambassador to Belize was appointed yesterday by President Jose Lopez Portillo, the Foreign Ministry announced. Pedro Gonzalez Rubio, a career diplomat, will be in charge of Mexico's diplomatic mission in the last British colony on the American mainland which yesterday obtained its independence. Gonzalez Rubio entered Mexico's foreign service in 1970, and has held diplomatic posts in India, Israel and Belgium, a Foreign Ministry communique said. Besides several posts held in the Foreign Ministry here, the newly-appointed ambassador has been a sociology professor at the school of engineering of Mexico's national autonomous university and coordinator of the university's humanities department, it added. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1230 GMT 22 Sep 81 FL]

NEW NAYARIT GOVERNOR--Tepic, Nayarit, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Emilio Manuel Gonzalez Parra has been sworn in as new governor of the State of Nayarit. President Jose Lopez Portillo attended the ceremony. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1945 GMT 19 Sep 81 FL]

ROYO COMMENTS ON HEMISPHERIC RELATIONS, PROBLEMS

PA241200 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] President Aristides Royo noted today during his speech at the International Conference on Human Rights and Peace that all types of foreign meddling in Central American conflicts must be brought to an end immediately:

[Begin Royo recording] Torrijos noted that man is a devourer of goals. The fulfillment of each goal forces us to meet, to agree on higher objectives and to open paths toward new hopes.

However, the peace we are enjoying here will not be consolidated or free from risks as long as the neighboring region continues to be rocked by the pitiful conflicts which are currently plaguing it. The Central American crisis is a source of particular concern. It cannot be solved without paying attention to its profound causes, which are based on the dramatic inequality and social injustice suffered by most peoples in the area. Wherever there is poverty, sickness, ignorance, unemployment; wherever there is no hope, there will be violence one way or the other: The violence of hunger, insecurity and neglect as well as the repressive violence of a state that preserves an unjust system and refuses to make necessary transformations as well as the violent rebellion of the disgruntled and neglected who can no longer hope for change through peaceful means.

However, peace is also threatened, just as dangerously, by those who insist on attributing violence solely to external causes; who insist on attributing it exclusively to foreign conspiracies and on proposing purely military solutions to the problem. This argument does not lead to solutions, but to an increase in tensions in the area as a whole, justifying intervention and thereby creating situations which are dangerous even for other countries in the area.

We must look for solutions to the conflict and avoid taking steps that may worsen it through actions that may bring in other countries or start other types of war. Nonintervention must be total. All types of foreign meddling in Central American conflicts must be ended immediately. This means all meddling and not just some, or only that of a given origin or that in favor of a specific warring side. Each time the pretext that one side is getting foreign aid is used to give assistance to its opponents, the other side is given the excuse to do exactly the same.

Furthermore, in order to find an adequate solution to the conflict it is necessary to identify its causes, its protagonists and its effects. Regretting and denouncing genocidal terror and the violation of human rights, acknowledging the parties and motivations does not constitute foreign meddling. In our opinion, foreign intervention means supporting one of the warring sides with military, economic or technical resources or to internationalize the conflict. In turn, the search for political solutions to a conflict implies recognizing its various protagonists and exchanging certain mutual concessions with them. Any political solution demands that the various warring sides take part in it. Adequate conditions must be created to achieve a political solution.

The evolution of the Central American problems proves once more how well-advised it was to conclude the present Panama Canal tries which, by bringing an end to an unjust and vexing international relation, defused another major source of conflict in the region. It also shows how important it is that both parties to the treaties abide faithfully by their letter and spirit in order to harmoniously achieve their ends. This has constantly been our goal.

Based on this ideal of international justice, mutual respect and cooperation for development, Panama is sincerely bent on maintaining the best possible relations with the United States, to which we are linked by a mutual interest in the efficient, safe and peaceful operation of the interoceanic canal.

Unfortunately, problems have arisen in connection with the implementation and execution of the treaties, which have been motivated by certain misunderstandings and unpleasant afterastes from the previous colonial relationship that was established by the old and already-eliminated convention of 1903. This has been embodied mainly in the approval by the U.S. Congress of Law 9670 of September 1979, which violates the treaties and by which certain practices that harm the sovereignty and interests of the Republic of Panama have again been introduced. This action does not contribute to a consolidation of the climate of mutual respect, cooperation and tranquillity consecrated by the treaties, which are the crux of our relations with the United States.

We plan to make a trip shortly to raise this delicate matter before the international community at the United Nations, because the Latin American nations and the remaining nations of the world have always shown an interest in an optimum fulfillment of these treaties as well as in peace and stability in Panama. We will do so with the sound intention of obtaining a prompt and harmonious solution to this problem because we are keenly interested in the efficient, safe and peaceful operation of the Panama Canal. We also want to show once more the thesis that relations between a small country and a big power may be cordial, respectful and mutually beneficial. We trust we will find the same spirit in our associates, with the friendly cooperation and support of all other nations and peoples who are interested in this delicate topic.

We feel that the participants in this conference on human rights and peace will be just as interested as the Panamanian people in the success of these efforts. These are efforts in favor of the rights of nations and good international coexistence. We count, therefore, on your wholehearted backing. Thank you very much. [end recording]

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY, ECONOMY

FL241430 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Prime Minister George Price has explained the path that Belize will follow in its foreign policy. Speaking at a press conference Sunday at the Fort George Hotel, the prime minister said our foreign policy would be a middle-of-the-road policy. We will respect the rights of others and will expect others to do the same. And Belize will work for the peace, stability and prosperity of the region. Asked to what political philisophy he subscribed, Prime Minister Price said that he considered himself a Belizean and sees himself going along the via media [as heard], the middle of the road, trying to be friends with everyone and promoting a mixed economy.

The prime minister said Belize would take a stand with respect to other countries, for example, there are causes of conflicts (?when you attend) international organizations such as the United Nations, and Belize would go along with the majority. One journalist asked the prime minister what would be Belize's relations with CARICOM in view of the fact that Belize is now an independent country in Central America, the seventh such independent country. Prime Minister Price explained that Belize's relations with CARICOM will continue to be very good and Belize will endeavor to further the bridge between CARICOM and Central America. Belize's membership [words indistinct] has a clause specifically allowing Belize to join Central and Latin American organizations.

On the role a Commonwealth peacekeeping force may play in Belize, Prime Minister Price said that, as he would see it, it is in a supporting role to the British who are already here. Answering a question on what the words liberation tomorrow mean to him, the prime minister said Belize became politically independent on Monday, 21 September, and will now continue the struggle for economic liberation so that we can be politically and economically independent. On the question of devaluation, the prime minister said there was no need for that. Belize's currency is stable, we have a good credit rating and it is still [words indistinct].

PRICE, COURTNEY LEAVE FOR NEW YORK, MELBOURNE

FL240148 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Prime Minister, the Honorable George Price, accompanied by the minister of state, the Honorable V.H. Courtney, left Belize today for the United States of America. They are on their way to the United Nations in New York where they will be attending to matters concerning the independence of Belize. After leaving the UN, the prime minister will travel to Melbourne, Australia, to attend the Commonwealth heads of governments' meeting there.

In the prime minister's absence, the deputy prime minister, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers, is acting as prime minister.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO REJECTS ALIGNMENT WITH SUPERPOWERS

PA242222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GM. 24 Sep 81

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo stated in a press release that it is understandable that certain local political groups and groups from neighboring countries devote themselves to making Costa Rica's situation more difficult. Central Americans from both the right and the left cannot accept the fact that our country lives by its institutions. They would even like to see this country submerged in the tragedy of the region, Carazo said. He also said that the rich countries buy cheaply from us, sell us costly goods and do nothing to help us.

President Carazo said that local minority groups would like to keep the country from holding elections because they see no prospects for themselves in their outcome. Similarly, they claim not to understand that for the first time in many years, the president of Costa Rica is not supporting a candidate and that, along with being impartial, he is truly neutral. Moreover, President Carazo added, it bothers them to realize that they do not have popular support and thus they would like to take power by means of pressure.

In another part of his press release, President Carazo states: Faced with the manifest and proven neutrality of our government in international affairs, as we are not even aligned with the nonaligned. The rightists and leftists would like us to abandon that position and to align ourselves with one of the superpowers. The president added: Costa Rica is free and poor, but lucky in that it has very few people who, for reasons of personal gain or due to fear and pressure, seek to align the country in some way.

President Carazo then said that our position is firm and that nothing and no one will make us withdraw from our position of respect for the institutions of neutrality.

Our greatest strength lies in not having a military force and in not allowing ourselves to be cowed by the powerful. At times, he said, aid that seems useful involves one in a bloody war.

Nothing and no one will make us change, the final portion of the press release states. It adds: Costa Ricans, let us remain free and independent. Let those who heed artificial slogans and become the servants of the superpowers be repudiated by history.

COMMENTARY REJECTS U.S., SOVIET INTERVENTION

PA242228 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] In Managua, on his way back to Costa Rica from Belize, President Carazo, expressed his protest of the U.S. maneuvers scheduled to be held in the Caribbean.

President Carazo is right. Such maneuvers can produce no beneficial results when there is an atmosphere of obvious tension throughout the area. What a shame that President Carazo did not mention the Soviet maneuvers that were staged near Poland, those planned to occur near our continent or those to be staged off Canada. In the issue of maneuvers, as in that of the purchase of exports, the warlike action of powerful countries must be curbed.

When President Carazo said that the United States would be very wrong to carry out its plans for the military maneuvers, he should also have condemned the Soviet attempt to take over the Nicaraguan revolution or to provide military aid to the guerrillas of other Latin American countries.

Soviet and U.S. military intervention has moved these countries along a path of civil war that brings only death and destruction. El Salvador is following the most somber example. Unless the Soviet and U.S. intervention is stopped, there will be no peace. El Salvador is another Vietnam. It is a case of clear Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

The struggle for the liberation of peoples is an engrossing topic, but, unfortunately, things always fall into the area of the powerful international interests.

The same thing applies in the struggle for just prices. Carazo is also right in that. All of our presidents have said the same thing. Let us remember Trejos Fernandez at Punta del Este. Let us recall Oduber at the United Nations. Let us remember Figueres, in almost all of the world's newspapers. Now Carazo insists, and he is right, that it is urgent to pay attention to the basic problem of the social needs of these Latin American peoples and to demand a fair price for our agricultural products.

ECONOMY MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ABOUT RECOVERY

PA241351 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The second vice president and minister of economy, industry and commerce said at a news conference this afternoon that despite everything, the nation is progressing as planned and with a firm step toward economic recovery.

Jose Miguel Alfaro said that so far this year, $350 million has been saved thanks to the economic measures ordered by the executive branch.

He pointed out that the sacrifices to which we are subjected are of concern and sometimes painful, but that only thus will there be solutions.

Vice President and Minister Alfaro said that the nation's basic problem is a shortage of foreign resources. Nonetheless, he said, the restructuring of the foreign debt, especially in the short term, is a fact in the face of evidence that this method is used by not only by Costa Rica but by an immense number of debtor countries. He said that this restructuring is vital. I see with optimism that we will overcome the trials which the nation is undergoing, he added.

Next Friday there will be a meeting with bankers which, said Alfaro, has good possibilities.

The official said that one of the merits of our beloved Costa Rica is that we have faced the regional and world avalanche on the merits of our own efforts. He said that payments had been resumed this week to the various banks and that it is untrue that there is any embargo or anything of the kind of those banks against Costa Rica.

I can report that all our assets abroad are safe and that, if the nation were to face an embargo, these assets would not be confiscated or embargoed. He said that the banking community has noted our tremendous national efforts, our stability and our responsibility and a sure path is opened toward restructuring.

Despite this, Minister Alfaro admitted that Costa Rica's debt, especially the short-term debt, is enormous and 30 months of our entire monthly GNP would be required to pay it off. Nevertheless, he said that the foreign debt of the public sector, which is between 42.6 to 42.8 billion, is a manageable figure if it is noted that our yearly production amounts to $1 billion.

Alfaro also said that the first positive sign that everything is going well is that the banks themselves are improving their levels of foreign exchange, which are slowly but surely increasing, which shows that we are improving exports and reducing imports.

Alfaro again insisted that if import merchants diversify their enterprises, there will be no need for mass dismissal of workers. He pointed out that shortly after the new economic measures were announced in September 1980, the merchants said that by January 1981, the number of dismissals was going to be simply huge. But time has passed and it has not happened, he said.

The economy minister believes that importers can reinforce their stores with articles produced here or elsewhere in the region and that there is experience and proof that it is easy for them to become exporters.

BRIEFS

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO MEXICO--Two Costa Rican businessmen have left for Mexico to seek markets for Costa Rican products, such as refrigeration and construction material, farm tools, textiles and foodstuffs. Miguel Ruiz Herrera, export and investment promotion official, said the port of Tapachula offers a good opportunity for such purposes, in view of its favorable tariff system. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

PRESENCE OF CUBAN MERCENARIES 'CONFIRMED'

PA241542 Panama City ACAN Spanish 2029 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) said today that according to descriptions given by peasants, Cubans are leading extremist activities in El Salvador.

COPREFA claims that it got its information from the talks armed forces personnel had with peasants who said they "had seen and heard extremist leaders giving orders to the groups they were commanding, and that from their physical appearance and voices, they confirmed they were Cubans."

The Salvadoran Army said that, "in view of the confirmation that Cuban mercenaries are attacking the Salvadoran people, we have launched military operations in several areas to capture them and turn them over to our courts."

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS HONDURANS ATTACK FMLN POSITIONS

PA241810 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] We are just receiving a serious report here. It says: At 1500 on Tuesday 22 Sep, Honduran Army patrols attacked FMLN positions at El Alumbrador Hill, (Cagualaca) Canton, Morazan Department. This clash was of a great magnitude and lasted approximately 90 minutes. It was also reported that approximately 35 Honduran soldiers attacked the FMLN positions.

This is the second attack this month which has been carried out by the Honduran Army against territories which are under FMLN control. On 1 September, Honduran troops ambushed an FMLN patrol and killed (Carlos Garcia Hernandez); the platoon commander; and (Juan Antonio Hernandez), a combatant.

Moreover, it has been reported that Honduran troops have been gathering along the border with Morazan Department in the past few days. Meanwhile, the Honduran people are demanding the neutrality of their army concerning the Salvadoran conflict.

More on U.S., Honduran 'Plan'

PA250323 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] We have repeatedly reported the constant violation of Salvadoran territory by the Honduran Army and its aggressions against FMLN forces.

AT 1500 yesterday, there was another act of aggression against our positions in northern Morazan Department. This is clear evidence that troops belonging to the Honduran Army, behind the backs of the people--of the Honduran people, who desire peace--are participating in imperialist plans against the Salvadoran people.

The announced Honduras-United States military exercises, the Hawkeye operation, to be held in Puerto Crotez in early October; the trip taken by Duarte and his military retinue for talks with Reagan; and the participation of Honduran troops in operations within our country are all unequivocal signs that the interventionist plan is underway, using Honduras as an instrument of imperialism.

Also yesterday, Crescencio Arcos, chief of information of the Yankee embassy in Honduras, denied this accusation by Radio Venceremos. This well-known agent of the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] said that the idea that Reagan is implementing a plan of intervention against Nicaragua and El Salvador, using Honduran territory and the Honduran Army is a fairy tale.

With Central American history in hand, we ask Mr Arcos: Are the (?six) landings of Yankee marines in Sandino's Nicaragua a fairy tale? Is the landing of Yankee marines in the Dominican Republic a fairy tale? Are all of the dirty interventions of imperialism in every country where the people have tried to break the chains of domination fairy tales?

Crescencio Arcos refutes Radio Venceremos outside these channels [as heard] because Mr Arcos is a part of those who are directing this same plan of intervention.

As a CIA agent, this Mr Arcos occupied diplomatic posts in Argentina and in Leningrad, USSR, and was later transferred to Honduras, where today he is carrying out duties in this key territory for the Pentagon.

In Honduras, Crescencio Arcos is a part, along with other CIA agents, of the conspiracy against Honduran sovereignty and against the Salvadorn people's desire for liberty.

Also participating in these intervention plans is Capt (Malcolm Sheehan), a graduate of West Point; and Sgt Maj (Roberto Lopez) and Sgt (David Cockran), all of them Green Berets and Vietnam veterans.

Others participating in this macabre intervention plan are members of the Honduran National Investigations Directorate--(Adonis Carranza), (Guillermo Leon) and (Edilberto Marquez), as well as well-known Somozist (Cesar Urred), and (Mario Romero), a Cuban Batista sympathizer. Also implicated are Honduran Capt (Miguel Angel Mella), an officer of La Virtud, in the Salvadoran border area, where thousands of Salvadoran refugees have arrived and have known the repression of this intervention plan. Another of the accomplices is former Somozist Gen Carlos Rodriguez, a resident of the Jardin neighborhood of Tegucigalpa. In addition, 200 Puerto Rican mercenaries trained by the Yankees are deployed in Honduras. Many of them participated in the kidnapping of Salvadoran citizens on 21 April in [words indistinct] of Tegucigalpa.

As for the preparations against Nicaragua using Honduran territory, imperialism has armed 1,700 former Somozist guards in line with steps taken by Steadman Fagoth Muller and former Gen Carlos Rodriguez, preparations that count on the assistance of Capt (Leonel Luque), a member of the Honduran [word indistinct].

This is what the Yankee embassy in Honduras calls a fairy tale. The Honduran people must demand that their government thoroughly investigate this charge--a charge that coincides with statements from Honduran sectors that have (?accused) a sector of the Honduran Army of preparing a coup d'etat to stop the electoral process in that nation and to permit imperialism to put in rulers who are agreeable to their plans for intervention against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The attack committed on Tuesday, 22 September, by the Honduran Army against FMLN positions in Morazan should constitute a new and dramatic warning to the Honduran people to stop the imperialist plan to involve them in a regional war for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Ronald Reagan administration.

Honduran people: There is still time to stop the Salvadoran oligarchy and U.S. imperialism from using Honduran blood and Honduran territory to attack the just struggle of the Salvadoran people.

In addition, the FMLN calls on our Salvadoran people to be alert to any imperialist maneuver to try to stop the unavoidable defeat of the Christian Democratic-military dictatorship.

Salvadoran people: United, we will win.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, FMLN ACTIVITIES, CLASHES

FMLN Reports Heavy Army Losses

PA231929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 22 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 22 Sep (AFP)--The Salvadoran Army "suffered 2,174 casualties in the first 8 months of 1981" according to an FMLN report divulged today by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA (AIP), which has ties to the Salvadoran opposition.

The figure of 2,174 casualties, said the guerrilla war bulletin, included dead and wounded. It added that three helicopters were destroyed and three others put out of action and six planes, five armored personnel carriers, one tank, one road grader and several government troops transports seriously damaged. The FMLN added that it had captured a large number of arms, 90 percent of them made in the United States.

The bulletin said that in July, U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Deane Hinton said that the army's casualties were 1,300, adding further evidence of the increasing action of the insurgent forces.

The insurgents added that "the army troops withdrew completely from their base in Las Aradas Canton due to the constant harassment by the guerrilla forces in the last few days." The government's action lasted 6 days at that location and was supposed to break the FMLN's offensive campaign, but it did not succeed.

The combined action of the Atlactl Brigade and the regular troops in the operation was very uncoordinated and as they withdrew, the government forces burned the homes of the people they found on the way, said the FMLN.

Meanwhile, the report added that in Jucuaran, Usulutan Department, the FMLN encountered a group of civilians identified as members of the Death Squad at km 90 of the Coastal Highway, killing three and wounding several others.

Central, Eastern Zone Clashes

PA240044 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The destruction of more high-tension towers in San Vicente and Santa Ana as well as the machinegunning of buses and robbery of passengers in Via Dolores, Cabanas, by groups of extremists were reported today by the security corps.

Two high-tension towers of the energy distribution system in San Sebastian jurisdiction, San Vicente, were dynamited. The towers were completely destroyed, cutting off the electricity from a large rural and urban area of the central and eastern zones of the country.

In Santa Ana, on "Gueguecho" Hill, located in the Agua Fria settlement, Tecomapa Canton, terrorist groups exploded dynamite charges in two towers which supplied electricity to the Cessa and Maya cement factories in Metapan jurisdiction. A large sector of the city of Metapan was also left without electricity.

Yesterday, at km 14 of the highway between Sensuntepeque and Via Dolores, the last bus of the day was ambushed. The terrorists first machinegunned the vehicle and then forced the passengers to get off the bus and to form a line in front of a wall telling them they would be shot if they did not hand over their money and their belongings. The terrorists shot at Antonio Alvarez Flores, who was driving the bus owned by Francisco Antonio Diaz. Before the passengers' eyes they amputated his right hand "so he would not continue working." Felipe Rodriguez and Raul Diaz were also wounded. They are now hospitalized at the hospital in Sensuntepeque.

Finally, it has been reported that since the night before last, armed groups have been carrying out harassment operations in Suchitoto. The harassment concentrated on the health center and the jail. The military patrols along the highway between that city and San Martin were also attacked.

Bombings, Shooting in Capital

PA240451 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1221 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Late last night, Tuesday, there were two bomb explosions, one at the Development and Investments Bank Agency in the northwest sector of the capital and another in the "Mejicanos" community.

Heavy shooting was also reported in the Mijicanos sector as night approached. The shooting later extended to the neighboring town of Cuscatancingo. There have been no reports of casualties.

Eastern Front: 17-20 Sep

PA241807 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[War bulletin issued by the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front--read by announcer]

[Text] On 17 September, FMLN squads ambushed a patrol of the genocidal army at the Pan American Highway near the (La Selva) detour in Morazan Department. The clash occurred when the forces of the dictatorship tried to attack our forces as they were carrying out a political-military activity which consisted of a meeting and a checkpoint placed on the road. The fighting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The FMLN forces inflicted three casualties on the enemy. Our forces withdrew in an orderly manner without any casualties.

At 0130 on 20 September, FMLN forces carried out a sabotage operation at an electrical substation located in [Name indistinct] in San Miguel, San Miguel Department. In addition, a 10-minute attack was carried out against soldiers of the dictatorship. Our forces withdrew in an orderly manner without any casualties.

On 20 September, FMLN forces seized La Mascota Farm at [Name indistinct] Volcano in San Miguel, Department. A meeting was held there and approximately 100 persons attended. The occupation of La Mascota lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Our combatants withdrew in an orderly manner.

RADIO VENCEREMOS URGES WORKERS TO ORGANIZE

PA241801 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] In the present period of this Christian Democratic-military junta, antilabor and antipopular measures have been issued, such as the military control of work centers, the prohibition of strikes, the dissolution of unions, the imprisonment and murder of labor leaders and an extensive repressive campaign against the labor movement. In addition, since the junta's economic plans have turned out to be unfeasible, this has resulted in more factories being closed because of the capital depletion which is occurring right in front of the very eyes of Duarte and his hirelings and nothing is being done to avoid this. This is why thousands of workers are being left jobless and in most cases they are not being indemnified for it.

Unemployment has gone up from 38 percent in 1960 to at least 42 and 45 percent in 1981. The dictatorship has responded to our country's social problems by issuing a number of anti-popular laws which greatly affect the economy of the working class and the entire Salvadoran people. The only reply of the government to the people's aspirations to improve their situation has been more and more repression.

Hundreds of labor leaders are in prison, others have been murdered or have disappeared. The rest of them had to go underground in order to protect themselves.

However, despite repression and the blows received, the labor movement continues on a war footing, fully convinced that victory will belong to our people.

The labor movement, which is getting ready to revive the glorious struggles of May 1979 and July and August 1980, is even more convinced that it must strengthen the unions by working underground and must join the militias and the urban guerrillas. The workers must create guerrilla cells in their factories to remain informed on what is going on throughout the country and learn about the orders of the FMLN through Radio Venceremos.

The working class is aware of the fact that it must promote and strengthen the neighborhood committees. In sum, the working class is aware of the historic role that it must assume during these times when our Salvadoran people are involved in a struggle of national liberation.

The workers' hammers must pound hard and in unison throughout El Salvador in order to attain our goal: a democratic and revolutionary government in which the workers will have their dreams come true. These dreams involve many jobs, salaries corresponding to the high cost of living, the elimination of the inequality in wages and [word indistinct], the freezing of the prices of staples, urban renewal permitting a good home for each Salvadoran family, in addition to the multiple benefits that will be brought about: health, education, recreation, transportation and other social services for the people.

Companero worker, let us reactivate the labor movement. Let us organize the factory and the neighborhood. Let us join the struggle to establish a revolutionary democratic government.

Long live our heroic labor militias! Long live the Salvadoran working class! Revolution or death, we will win!

PRESIDENT DUARTE SPEAKS AT OAS IN WASHINGTON

PA250136 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Speech delivered by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on 23 September at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C.--recorded]

[Text] I have come today as president of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador to speak before this, the highest political forum of America, to reiterate the trust the Salvadoran Government has in the OAS as a forum for negotiations and for the achievement of peaceful solutions to international conflicts. Clear evidence of the importance of this was the general peace treaty signed with the sister nation of Honduras, achieved through mediation sponsored by this organization.

I also wish to confirm our confidence in, support of and cooperation with the work being carried out by the Human Rights Commission, and to reiterate our invitation, so that it may pay a visit to El Salvador soon, to conduct a [words indistinct] and to help us, with its recommendations, in our efforts to find peace.

Mr President, my government attaches great importance to the OAS, particularly at these moments when some of its fundamental principles, which have from its founding constituted the guidelines of the inter-American system, are being threatened with violation; through the distortion of the truth in our countries by deliberate misinterpretations [words indistinct] the region; by assigning other forums which are alien to our culture, our America and our history; alleged knowledge of issues belonging to our America. I refer, of course, to the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, which has been and must continue to be the cornerstone of our hemispheric system, and which we may strengthen with clear expressions of our pluralistic political system and of solidarity and cooperation among our peoples.

Any intervention in the internal affairs of any country, even though presumably well-intended, not only violates the principles of international law but also (?threatens) the OAS and UN Charters and a beautiful inter-American legal and political tradition. The act of intervention is made even worse when conducted by a big country against a small country, and is still more intolerable when directed against a country that, like El Salvador, is going through a painful experience.

With due respect for the viewpoints of peoples, I would say that the international community is already aware of the menace to which El Salvador has been exposed recently as a result of the French-Mexican declaration, which we have naturally rejected, and which is intended to recognize terrorist organizations that constantly cause violence, destruction and death in our country. We also reject most strongly the statements made by the Mexican delegation yesterday at the UN General Assembly debate, which we consider a violation of the sacred principle of nonintervention and which tend to create dangerous precedents in hemispheric relations.

To all government-members of this organization that have offered us support and solidarity and that have rejected the attempts at intervention in my country's internal affairs, I wish to express our deep gratitude, assuring them that my government will not let them down, and will respond to the agreed-upon commitment to reach a true and effective political solution in our country.

We strongly reject, therefore, any attempt at intervention in our internal affairs and we reiterate that the solution to our crisis must be found only and exclusively by the Salvadorans.

We acknowledge with deepest gratitude, however, the interest made evident by an important group of member nations, as well as the expressions of concern voiced by ranking officials of internatioal organizations, in finding a prompt solution. I also wish to explain that in the history of inter-American diplomacy, El Salvador holds a vanguard position in defending the principle of nonintervention in the internal or external affairs of other states. Therefore, it will never permit the intervention of foreign military forces in its territory, on the pretext of solving its incernal problems.

Mr President, my government feels that the solution to the crisis of our country is of a political nature. Within such a context, the electoral process represents the ideal instrument for achieving a democratic political solution, with dialogue being a fundamental element, in which all political parties may participate without ideological or political discrimination. Through this dialogue among all parties it will be possible to find the necessary conditions and mechanisms for insuring the proper conduct and results of the elections.

My government has called on all legally recognized parties and on any other political group willing to join the electoral dialogue to negotiate and discuss all elements and conditions of the electoral process, scheduled for next year, to elect a constituent assembly. In particular, the Salvadoran Government has called on the Nationalist Democratic Union and the National Revolutionary Movement Parties, which are legally recognized, to desist from armed struggle and to join in this dialogue as the alternative for a democratic solution.

If the Democratic Revolutionary Party considers itself a political force and is sincerely intent on contributing to the nation's pacification, let it end its armed actions, register as a political party and accept the electoral debate. It should also commit itself to refrain from sabotaging the electoral process through the continued use violence and to respect the results of the elections.

I want to clearly announce that my government will neither negotiate nor seek a dialogue with the armed sectors of the FMLN or with any similar group. We cannot hold a dialogue with people who put a machinegun on top of the negotiating table. We invite them to stop their armed action and to participate in the democratic event under peaceful conditions. I appeal, therefore, to all political parties and to all other organizations interested in our country's democratization to open a multiparty dialogue [words indistinct] find formulas that may permit a national (?consensus). I urge them to become aware of the gravity of the present moment, to evaluate the crisis and to make the greatest efforts to achieve the necessary agreement for a political system that is acceptable and that is capable of guaranteeing peace on equal terms; of insuring the people's will; of respecting the rights of the majorities and the minorities; of promoting the political, economic and social development of our people; and of effectively channeling the aspirations of the (?needier) sectors of our population.

El Salvador, dominated by an oligarchy and by electoral frauds for over half a century, has, through my government, been able to initiate a revolutionary process through which the land, agricultural finances and foreign trade in primary agricultural products have been progressively transferred to the hands of [words indistinct], in order to break up the unjust structure that prevailed in the past. That is why the system for which we are working must consolidate the conquests achieved to date and must give added impetus to a process that will make us a freer, more-prosperous and independent nation, in the measure in which [words indistinct] historic demands of a people who, capable of enduring the hardest tests, advance in all sectors to achieve prosperity.

After renewing this proposal of peace and harmony before this important international forum, we ask all peoples of America to help us in this democratic crusade, unprecedented in our national history. We are determined to put forth our greatest efforts and to concentrate all of our energy in establishing the best conditions, so that our people may freely choose the charactristics of their new society by electing a constituent assembly that will produce a constitution, which will, in turn, proclaim the foundations of a more democratic, equalitarian, solidaristic and just society.

The doors of my country are open to representatives of this organization, so that they may participate as observers in the development of this democratic activity. We invite you to visit us, so you can learn at firsthand what is really happening in our country. It is our wish that the member-nations of the American system will actually witness the process of highly important revolutionary changes and the ample popular participation underway in our country.

It is our wish that the people of America will verify the deep faith and democratic spirit of the Salvadoran people and the authenticity of the revolution we have begun. We seek support for our struggle for freedom and peace. The Salvadorans believe in democracy. We do not want anyone to impose solutions on us and, consequently, neither do we intend to impose solutions on any other nation based on our own values and aspirations.

[Words indistinct], permit me, gentlemen, here in the very heart of America, to tell you that [words indistinct] my people, the Salvadoran people, want to achieve their [word indistinct] and allow me to offer my honor as a guarantee that the country is going to reach a peaceful solution through the multiparty dialogue, in its search for the people's goals of justice and freedom through a democratic process.

I thank all of you for this opportunity and let me reiterate to all that [recording cut off at source] [applause]

LEGAL AID RESPONDS TO ARMED FORCES DOCUMENT

PA231728 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Sep 81 p 27

[Full-page advertisement titled "A Necessary Explanation" issued by the Legal Aid Office of the archbishopric, datelined San Salvador, 15 September 1981]

[Text] On 4 and 7 September of this year, we published a document titled THE DRAMA OF THE MISSING PERSONS: A TOPIC REQUIRING REFLECTION, [published in uppercase] in the prestigious newspapers EL MUNDO and LA PRENSA GRAFICA, respectively.

The cited publication describes the painful Calvary presently being endured by the thousands of relatives of missing persons. It details the stringent procedures followed by our office, both to document each case and to provide the necessary legal assistance if requested of us. It explains the results of writs submitted for the presentation of persons and ends by makinga hopeful appeal for reflection and solidarity from all the world's peoples and governments, international organizations, the persons responsible for the disappearances, certain state organs and all the Salvadoran people.

The preparation and publication of this kind of communique is due to a sincere and patriotic desire to make, from a legal, Christian and humanitarian viewpoint, a modest contribution to the search for just, specific and immediate solutions to the nation's problems.

However, the true dimension of our intentions has apparently not been understood as yet by certain official agencies. This has unfortunately resulted in incorrect interpretations and prejudiced assessments of our work and a hasty analysis of our publications.

In this instance, regarding the publication of the drama of the missing, the existence of certain constitutional procedures is denied. This could have been clarified by reading Official Gazette No 15, volume 156, dated 22 January 1960. It was stated that we have "furiously attacked" the executory judges appointed by the court to process writs for the presentation of persons, a claim that is denied in the very text of the publication. Our humanitarian effort is described as biased.

We take this opportunity to reaffirm publicly that in extending our services we do not seek to determine, because we are not interested in knowing, the social, political or economic position of the applicant or his links to the government or opposition organizations, because to do so would distort the eminently Christian and humanitarian work of this office. The publication is described as totally false and lacking in veracity. Regarding this charge, because of our profound respect for national and international public opinion and for the indescribable sorrow of the relatives of the missing persons, although we have proof, we would like, after prior authorization or consultation, for the delegates of the International Red Cross to themselves publicly release the statistics of the cases with which they deal daily: How many are involved and the state and conditions in which they are found. Although we have copies or photocopies of each writ, we would like the Supreme Court of Justice itself to publicly indicate the weekly or monthly total of requests for the presentation of persons that it receives and how they are resolved.

Other criticism and unfounded charges that have nothing to do with the content of our publication are also lodged against us in an attempt to evade the problem and avoid responsibility in the case. This formula obstructs all attempts or options for solving the problem and prevents the finding of the road to the peace that is so desired by the people.

We greatly regret that we should have been misunderstood and misinterpreted, but we cherish the hope that this is due to haste in responding to it, because, as we clearly indicated in the aforementioned document: "the case of missing persons, in view of the seriousness and magnitude that it has acquired in the past 2 years, is truly a topic that requires reflection, a serious analysis and an immediate and effective solution."

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES, GUERRILLA CONFRONTATIONS

Police Confiscate Propaganda

PA232107 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Our reporters have learned that rebellious individuals distributed a large quantity of subversive propaganda in the area between 18th and 27th Streets in Zone 12. It was learned that policemen collected all the subversive material and burned it with the aid of a group of residents.

Guerrillas Seize San Mateo

PA232125 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Guerrilla commandos occupied the Guatemalan town of San Mateo, seized arms and set fire to government buildings, including the quarters of the deputy police chief, the post office building and a municipal police station. There were no casualties.

Another guerrilla group seized the tourist center of (?Tikao). The seizure took place after bitter fighting with troops of the Guatemalan regime. The fighting caused some $5 million in property losses to the recently opened hotels and public offices.

It has also been reported that in Guatemala's northeast, the bodies of 41 young men between 20 and 30 years of age have been found. Many of the bodies had soccer shoes on. This has led to the assumption that the killers captured them while they were playing that game. The reports note that the bodies have many chest wounds. The wounds were apparently inflicted with razor blades. This is a torture method used by paramilitary bands operating in Guatemala.

Bomb Blasts in Capital

PA231934 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Sep (AFP)--Three persons killed and one wounded was the aftermath of three bomb blasts last night and this morning in various parts of this capital. The first bomb exploded around midnight on Tuesday in the headquarters of the Democratic Institutional Party (PID), which currently holds power, and wounded a watchman of the building who had to have a leg amputated.

Minutes later, near the PID headquarters in the downtown sector, another bomb exploded killing three persons and destroying two vehicles. The three persons killed wore military boots, which indicates that they apparently were the guerrillas who had perpetrated the attack.

Then, in the southern part of the capital, a third bomb exploded in front of the home of the secretary general of the National Unity Front (FUN), Gabriel Giron Ramirez. Although there were no casualties heavy material losses were caused.

The FUN party, which was formed recently, is participating in a political coalition with the ruling PID and Revolutionary Party (PR), which support the presidential candidacy of Gen Anibal Guevara, former defense minister, for the general elections this coming March.

No organization has claimed credit for the attacks, but the police indicated that the past month the leftwing guerrilla groups have increased their bomb attacks.

EGP Claims Credit

PA231958 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The clandestine Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] claimed responsibility for several antigovernment actions through bulletins that were secretly sent to the media. The EGP also claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against the Democratic Institutional Party in (?Escuentla).

UK 'THREATS' TERMED 'UNJUSTIFIED BLUSTERING'

PA250008 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMt 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has described the threats issued by the United Kingdom in London on Tuesday--to the effect that it would take vigorous defensive measures in conjunction with the British Commonwealth should our country threaten Belize militarily--as simply unjustified blustering, which is emphatically rejected.

Carlos Toledo Vielman, secretary of public relations of the Presidency, was asked about the British warning. He responded that it was unjustified blustering that we vigorously reject, for President Lucas Garcia has said quite clearly that we will not send our army to that area. Toledo Vielman said that the struggle to recover the territory of Belize, which is still being held illegally under an alleged independence, will continue to be waged within the framework of international law, but not by means of aggression. This is because we must not and cannot use force against our Belizean brothers, as they are not responsible for what is happening. Those to blame are leaders like Prime Minister George Price, who have betrayed their people because of personal ambition, without considering the future.

Presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman said that our government is not surprised by George Price's flirtation with the totalitarian regimes of communist countries like Cuba, the USSR and even the PRC, because the prime minister, instead of reconciling Belize's interests with Guatemala, has, acting true to form, betrayed his previous pledges to his own people, who are committed to freedom rather than to exotic doctrines.

President Lucas Garcia's spokesman was referring to news dispatches stating that Havana, Moscow and Beijing have reached agreements with the Belmopan government for the establishment of embassies and consulates in Belize.

Toledo Vielman added that George Price is again committing a cruel and irresponsible act by involving the Belizean people with totalitarian forces, which means that the territory, still claimed by Guatemala will be led into absolute failure, since it is an alleged "state" without a great number of resources. The prime minister should be more interested in seeking a peaceful resolution of the social, economic and political problems of Belize intead of compromising himself politically, endangering his country's territorial stability and generating cause for concern in the Central American and Caribbean region, Toledo Vielman said.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT RENEGOTIATES TRADE PACT WITH GUATEMALA

PA240149 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMt 22 Sep 81

[All paragraph numbers as heard]

[Text] Ruben Mondragon [secretary of state for economy and commerce] now reads the minutes of the bilateral meeting between Guatemala and Honduras held in Tegucigalpa on 21 September to revalidate the instrument or bases regulating trade between Honduras and Guatemala, an instrument signed by the two countries 10 February 1973.

[Begin recording] 1. Ruben Mondragon C., Honduran secretary of state for economy, on behalf of the Honduran Government, welcomed the delegation from Guatemala; noting the importance of this meeting and expressing his hopes for its success.

For his part, Valentin Solorzano F., Guatemalan economy minister, speaking for his delegation, thanked the Honduran economy minister for his welcome and indicated his government's readiness to achieve the positive results that the two countries require.

2. Subsequently, the delegations proceeded to examine the proposals of both countries. After extensive discussions and analyses, the following agreements were reached:

1. All Guatemalan products other than raw materials--which are exempt pursuant to Decree No 14 of the executive branch and Decree No 54 of the national constituent assembly--and that are not manufactured in Honduras will be subject to a 10-percent customs surcharge, as long as this charge in no instance exceeds 50 percent of the customs duty that existed in Honduras before 31 December 1970 and as long as it does exceed customs duties presently in effect in Honduras. These products are listed in Annex No 1 of the present record.

2. The following modifications to the list contained in the bilateral trade agreement between Guatemala and Honduras are hereby approved:

1. Customs duties in line with the bases regulating trade: Effective on 28 September 1981--

Duties of:	Changed to:
20 to 25 percent	10 to 15 percent [as heard]
15 to 20 percent	15 to 10 percent
10 to 15 percent	5 to 10 percent
5 to 10 percent	Free
Free to 5 percent	Free

It should be understood that these duties are subject to the 10-percent surtax stipulated in Decree No 54. In other words, Guatemala accepts Decree No 54.

3. All products native to or manufactured in Guatemala, on entering Honduras, will be subject to the 10-percent surtax pursuant to Decree No 14 of the executive branch and Decree No 54 of the national constitutional assembly, respectively, are exempt from this charge.

4. A joint bilateral commission is established to be made up of government and private enterprises representatives of both countries to study the conditions for the production of articles of clothing in both Honduras and Guatemala. A report will be presented to the respective governments in no more than 30 calendar days, counted from 28 September 1981. Once the report has been received, the ministers will determine how these products are to be taxed. If the report is not available on 28 September 1981 [as heard] automatically [words indistinct].

5. Products native to or manufactured in Honduras will enter Guatemala free of any surcharge, tax or restriction.

6. It is agreed to reestablish trade between Guatemala and Honduras effective at 0000 on 28 September 1981, to which end corresponding [words indistinct] will be sworn to in both countries.

4. The ministers expressed their great satisfaction with the accomplishments of this meeting which reestablish the cordial relations that exist between the two countries. They expressed their hope that trade between them will increase for the benefit of their respective peoples. [end recording]

For his part, Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano said:

[Begin recording] [Solorzano] [Words indistinct] to create a (?detrimental) situation for either of the two countries. Undoubtedly, a joint research project carried out by a joint commission always involves the participation of the two parties and therefore the cooperation of both parties.

I would like to explain that this research project involves no situation of disadvantage or any detriment to either fo the two countires. Much to the contrary. it is an example of cooperation and fraternity of the two countries.

[Question] What is the role of the Guatemalan and Honduran private enterprise?

[Answer] I see it as very positive. I believe that the contribution of the business sector has been important, but the fact is that the Honduran economy minister and I have been the ones who made the decisions regarding the basic and fundamental aspects of this agreement. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

BAYARDO ARCE LEAVES FOR FRANCE, SWEDEN, SPAIN

PA231956 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Bayardo Arce, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the political commission of the FSLN, left today for France to participate in the meeting of the Socialist International Politburo. He was seen off at Sandino Airport by Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the government junta, and officials of the FSLN International Relations Department.

Commander Arce will also attend the congress of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, after which he will go to Spain.

Shortly before his departure, the revolutionary leader said:

[Begin recording] [Arce] The Socialist International is a political organization that has its strength basically in Europe, where, in some cases, its members are part of the governments. Therefore, we will logically take advantage of our discussions with the political leaders of The Socialist International to find ways to strengthen or expand cooperation by those governments with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

[Question] About the military maneuvers that will take place in October [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Well, we will give briefings there about the country's economic situation (?in an effort) to motivate cooperation and we will also indicate our view of Central America's problems and our assessment of the possible repercussions of those maneuvers in an effort to get those political forces to become interested in and share our concern about the possible political repercussions of the trend that is prevailing in Central America. [end recording]

BORGE TRAVELS TO MEXICO TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE

PA241217 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister of Nicaragua, will travel tomorrow to Mexico City to receive an honorary doctorate degree granted him recently by the University of Puebla.

University authorities said that when the university decided to grant him this honor, it did so in recognition of his struggles for the liberation of Nicaragua and for the world-wide projection of the revolutionary figure of Commander Borge.

The Sandinist commander will be accompanied by the culture minister, Ernesto Cardena, and by Mariano Fiallos, rector of the Nicaragua National Autonomous University.

D'ESCOTO TO ADDRESS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 6 OCT

PA240338 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, the minister of foreign affairs, will attend the forthcoming meeting of the UN General Assembly.

The minister of foreign affairs will depart on 4 October. He will be accompanied by Dr Leonte Herdocia, director of international organizations.

It was also announced that according to the agenda, Mr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman will address the UN General Assembly on 6 October.

In New York, he will be joined by the personnel of Nicaragua's permanent delegation to the international organization. The topic of the Nicaraguan foreign minister's speech on 6 October is unknown.

CREATION OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL HAILED

PA231341 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Imperialism no longer has the balance of power in its favor, hence its desperation. The statement was made by former Guatemalan Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello, recently elected president of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal.

With the participation of intellectuals and personalities representing 12 Latin American countries, the new tribunal was established in Managua, its permanent seat, to judge U.S. intervention in the Central American area. The new organization to defend the area's sovereignty was created within the framework of the political and economic emergency in the isthmian area, at a time in which the United States is sponsoring a pressing arms race by increasing its military assistance budget to dictatorial regimes fourfold and raising military investments from $16 million in 1980 to $81 million in 1982.

The landing on coasts near Grenada, the operations of the Caribbean fleet off Guantanamo, the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers at Puerto Cortes, the offers of weapons and other war material to Costa Rica, and the participation in the extermination operations in El Salvador and Guatemala are clear evidence of the serious crisis affecting the Central American nations, it was asserted at the tribunal.

(Rene de la Nuez), caricaturist for over 25 years in magazines and newspapers in Cuba, invited to join the TRIBUNAL, told the NEW NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY that his greatest professional satisfaction was to witness the victory of revolutionary movements such as those of Cuba, Vietnam and, later, Nicaragua. Imperialism must be attacked with every means available to us, the Cuban caricaturist added, noting that the tribunal shall be additional support from the new Nicaragua, already liberated, to the other peoples struggling for their liberation.

Priest (Placido Herdosain), in the name of the Salvadoran Christian committee, pointed to the importance of the phase of active resistance underway in El Salvador and described the sabotage to his country's production as a blow to the oligarchic economy. Referring to the tribunal, he said the U.S. interventionist project was directed against a people, the Central American people, and noted that one of its main objectives should be to stir awareness to identify imperialism as a real enemy, as an enemy of life.

Guillermo Toriello, twice foreign minister of Guatemala and member of the cabinet of former President Jacobo Arbenz, overthrown in 1954, made a lengthy recount of U.S. interventions in the area and denounced the Rio Treaty of 1947 still in effect, confirmed by 17 countries in Caracas with the opposition of Guatemala and the abstention of Mexico and Argentina. It includes, he explained, clauses that permit the United States to intervene in any country and whose effect, he continued, was confirmed in discussions and secret documents of the Santa Fe meeting held last year by the Reagan administration.

The presence of Sergio Mendez Arceo, bishop of Cuernavaca, Mexico, and of other priests, such as Nicaraguan priest (Oriel Molina), showed the extent of the tribunal and the support of all patriotic sectors of its member nations.

Carrion Closes Event

PA241453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal closed last night at El Dorado Theater. The tribunal was presided over by Guatemala's Dr Guillermo Torriello. El Salvador's Claribel Alegria, vice president of the tribunal, read the anti-imperialist organization's resolution condemning the enemy of mankind for the many crimes committed against the peoples of Latin America, particularly against Nicaragua and El Salvador, which is bleeding to obtain its freedom.

El Dorado Theater turned out to be too small for the crowd which was in attendance to observe the drama of a worker, of an artisan who 47 years ago announced his desire to organize a tribunal with the characteristcs of the one closed last night. That worker, that artisan, was the general of free men, father of the anti-imperialist people's revolution, Augusto C. Sandino.

Commander Luis Carrion made a historical review unmasking imperialism for its many interventions in Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, Haiti, Cuba and Mexico.

The following is an excerpt of Commander Carrion's speech at El Dorado Theater:

[Begin recording] We are anti-imperialist because for Latin America, imperialism has been synonymous with malnutrition, starvation, ignorance, unmerciful exploitation, pain, tears, humiliations and vexations, not against one, two or three, but against millions upon millions of Latin Americans in this continent.

However, in the face of these aggressions, the peoples of Latin America have always stood up, giving rise to men who have moved to the head of resistance against imperialist aggression.

Panama gave rise to Victoriano Lorenzo and Omar Torrijos. Mexico gave rise to Francisco Diaz and Lazaro Cardenas. Nicaragua gave rise to Benjamin Zeledon, Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca. Guatemala had Jacobo Arbenz and Luis Turcios Lima. El Salvador had Farabundo Marti. The Dominican Republic had Francisco Caamano and Latin America as a whole has Ernesto Che Guevara, the heroic guerrilla. [applause] [end recording]

PASTORA URGES SUPPORT FOR SANDINIST GOVERNMENT

PA232011 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] In Mexico, Eden Pastora Gomez, known as Commander Cero, appealed to the Nicaraguan people to rally around the Sandinist government.

In a statement made to Mexico's channel 13 television, Pastora said that the revolution that overthrew the regime of the genocidal Anastasio Somoza has been and continues to be one of the most beautiful revolutions, because it benefits the peasants, the workers and the people in general.

I want to make it clear that I am a Sandinist revolutionary, that I am an internationalist revolutionary and that our national directorate has all my political and moral support.

Commander Cero, who was formerly a deputy defense minister of Nicaragua, was interviewed at an undisclosed time and place. (Javier Ibarola), channel 13's news chief, told EFE that this was a condition imposed on the granting of the interview.

NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC BLOC CREATED; FORUM EXPLAINED

PA241302 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Orion Elpidio Pastora report]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the coordinating committee of the independent political and trade union sectors met at the office of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] to analyze the political, economic and social events after a short recess.

At this important meeting, it was decided to create the Nicaraguan Democratic Bloc [Bloque Democratico Nicaraguense] to face the problems of the national emergency.

The following are statements by Jose Davila, secretary of the coordinating committee:

[Begin recording] The coordinating committee met following this brief recess in which we were to hold a very important, very interesting meeting which was attended by the most outstanding leaders of the various organizations such as [Alfonso] Robelo, Adan Fletes, Jose Espinosa, Alvaro Jerez, Reynaldo Hernandez and various other leaders from political organizations as well as representatives of labor and management.

First we heard a report on the health of Dr Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, president of the coordinating committee, who apparently is in delicate health. The coordinating committee is sending a message to Miami where he is hospitalized.

We then heard reports of various organizations which outlined and summarized our analyses and our views regarding the state of emergency which was declared by the government junta on 9 September. Each organization, the parties and the trade unions, outlined their analyses and summarized their positions. Following these analyses, the democratic sector will assume this year a line of action, a strategic line which will allow the present state of emergency to be truly channeled and directed toward the reactivation of the economy, but not to the detriment of the liberties of the Nicaraguan people.

I wish to add that quite a bit of concern was voiced regarding the limits that can be applied to freedom of information. At various events, the government junta has insisted on limiting a certain amount of information, which we consider should, on the contrary, be reported to the Nicaraguan people.

We see with great concern how both the written and spoken media will have to apply more self-censorship now, just when we think the problems of the Nicaraguans should be made more known.

[Question] Regarding the Forum for the Discission of National Problems, what is its status?

[Answer] Very definitely, the forum which discussed national problems unfortunately was abandoned by the Sandinist front. The last pronouncement that was made in this regard was ours, which was approximately on 26 August. In it, we proposed to the Sandinist front that we continue our public debates and that later, we would go on to other (?circumstances). However, the Sandinist front, as though it were the most natural thing to do, abandoned the forum, casting--I would say--quite a bit of doubt on the seriousness of some members of some of the organizations participating in the forum. The Forum for the Discussion of National Problems should not have ended like it did, it should not have been buried as it was and it should have produced more fruit.

We are preparing an extensive (?explanation) for Nicaraguan history so it will be known what the forum was, how the Sandinist front treated it, what views were expressed so that later there will not be an attempt to twist history, so that it will be clear who the persons were who (?deserted) and put an end to the forum, the discussion of national problems. [end recording]

BARRICADA NOTES DIFFERENT STATES OF EMERGENCY

PA231918 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Sep 81 p 3

[By Reyes A.]

[Text] In analyzing the state of economic and social emergency established in Nicaragua, it is imperative to point out the great differences which exist between it and Latin America's tradition.

In most cases these have been oligarchic instruments of repression which, cornered by the people's struggle, sought ways to preserve their privileges, even if it meant legalizing murder and the violation of all human rights.

For the sake of "institutionality" or "constitutionality," the Somozas, Pinchet, Stroessner and others have declared life-long states of emergency which basically include states of siege, martial law, the suspension of all civic guarantees: in one word, official impunity to preserve the dictatorships.

Contrary to this sad tradition, in revolutionary Nicaragua, where the workers are the motivational power of the process, the panorama is completely different. The establishment of the emergency accompanied by a very specific package of fiscal, financial and labor measures for the present situation to solve the nations economic crisis by guaranteeing the correct course of the Sandinist process with the least possible sacrifice for the great masses who are constructing the new society.

The state of economic and social emergency implies a change in course to establish order, accomplish the settling in of the revolutionary institutions, correct mistaken policies and, above all, make rational use of the nation's resources to insure the economic bases of the revolution.

There are other experiences of revolutionary countries which, after taking into consideration their specific situations, are examples of the sacrifice which sister nations have made to construct a more just society without surrendering their dignity and sovereignty to imperialism.

Among them are the hard postwar years of the emerging socialist countries of Europe, which experienced great difficulties in constructing the material bases which today guarantees a dignified life to all their inhabitants.

The heroic resistance of Vietnam in the anti-imperialist struggle and national reconstruction and the deprivation courageously endured by revolutionary Cuba to face the inhuman imperialist blockade are also examples for us.

These confirm that the dignity of nations can be defended equally with rifles as well as the conscience and heroism of the workers' production because only this will insure the victory of the peoples.

In our case, having maintained a situation of "normality" for the first 2 postwar years has meant hard blows to the nation. Efforts have been made to destabilize it, sabotage its economy, attack the revolution, abuse the freedom of expression and an untold number of civic rights which are being preserved in spite of the state of economic and social emergency.

It is in this context that we must look at the austerity measures of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. A country in which the war wounds are still open and new ones have been opened as a result of the world's economic crisis cannot afford the luxury of permitting a lack of discipline, worker indifference, tax evasion, flight of capital, government waste and have all this fall on the shoulders of the workers who labor conscientitiously.

Therefore, the economic and social state of emergency is an effort to guarantee the revolutionary process, not only by solving the present crisis, but by establishing a firm basis of conduct, forging new strength, a new education and a patriotism which must characterize a revolutionary generation which "works hard today in order to eat better tomorrow."

CONAPRO ECONOMISTS DISCUSS EMERGENCY LAW

PA231722 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Report by (Orion Elcidio Pastora) from the press room of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations--live telephone relay]

[Excerpt] We are reporting from the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations [CONAPRO] where a news conference is being held with a group of Nicaraguan economists who are analyzing certain important aspects of the national emergency law.

This news conference has included several topics concerning the country's economy and especially the regulations included in the law on the socioeconomic emergency issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 9 September.

We have here Anibal Arana who will summarize the activities that are being held at CONAPRO while the Association of Economists has been formally created with this first event, this news conference.

Here we have Arana to further report on this:

[Arana] Well, thank you Radio Corporacion. We worked on the creation of the Association of Nicaraguan Economists and I have been pleased over this creation. This association wants to encourage the Nicaraguan professionals to get involved in social and community projects.

Regarding this, the association has expressed its willingness to work for a more substantial reduction than the 5 percent that the government established to cut down in expenditures.

We feel that this cut can be accomplished by 20 percent. This association, jointly with the Association of Public Accounts--in which the economists have representatives--will propose a 20-percent cut in the country's budget in order to use those funds for a minimum employment program so that there will not be unemployment in Nicaragua and also for an investment program to increase the country's productive capacity.

The general objective of this news conference was to discuss the measures which are part of a government strategy. We describe this strategy as one which depends on foreign resources and does not depend on Nicaraguan internal savings.

We feel that these measures tend to decrease the gross national product because the reduction of public expenditures, an increase in taxes and the reduction of subsidies, are measures which decrease the gross national product.

In addition, it has been widely said that this decree also decreased the level of information which can be given on the country's economic situation. In economics, when there is less information about the market, expectations rise and there is a trend to distort what is happening in the market. Therefore, with this measure to reduce information on economic news, the government is promoting rumors and rising expectations when it is easier to let the people know what is occurring. The Nicaraguans already know that the country's economic and social situationis critical and serious. Thus, the best thing that the revolution can do is to tell the truth. The government should say this is our situation, spell it out and try to seek measures which create the necessary incentives to increase investments and the workers' participation.

In addition, the state must auction off those firms which the People's Property Area and the People's Industrial Corporation could not run to the businessmen, interested persons or qualified workers who are intested in them and can run them. [Words indistinct] as an incentive to businessmen, workers and foreign investors.

BRIEFS

CARAZO WOMEN'S BATTLAION--Carazo, Nicaragua--The Arlen Siu Women's Battalion, comprised of more than 400 women from Carazo Department, left on Sunday, 6 September, to receive 10 days of military training somewhere in Nicaragua. This is Carazo's first women's battalion. For the time being, however, there are not plans to organize another women's battalion in this department, since there are serious economic limitations. The idea, however, is to incorporate all women in the department to defense tasks. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Sep 81 PA]

CUBAN, MEXICAN DOCTORS--Bluefields, Nicaragua--A new delegation of Cuban internationalist doctors,among them two pediatricians, one medicine specialist and one radiology technician, are already serving the coastal community in the local San Pablo Hospital. A delegation of Mexican doctors is also serving the rural communities in this area. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Sep 81 PA]

MOSCOW BOOK EXPO--For the first time, Nicaragua is participating with printed material in the Moscow international book exposition and fair. This fair is taking place for the third time. Nicaragua's delegate to the exposition, Jose Adolfo Alvarez Bodriguez, said that his coutnry's participation has been "modest." [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 Sep 81 p-6 PA]

CHINANDEGA WOMEN'S BATTALION--A reserve battalion composed of women has left from Chinandega for a training course. The (Lucrecia Lindo) is the first battalion composed of women from Chinandega. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Sep 81 PA]

FURTHER REPORT ON FINAL IPU SESSION, ROA SPEECH

FL241146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The participants in the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Conference, which concluded last night, have overwhelmingly approved a supplementary resolution which constitutes an energetic denunciation of the human rights in El Salvador. The plenary session, which was attended by representatives from more than 90 parliaments, voted for the document by a large majority, a great victory for solidarity with the people of that Central American country who are being subjected to a cruel genocide by the Christian Democratic junta with the full support of Yankee imperialism.

In his closing remarks at the conference, Raul Roa asserted that the IPU is leaving CUBA stronger, more powerful and more willing to fight despite the differences which became evident during the debates. He noted that the forum began with a ray of light--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's opening remarks--and closed with the approval of a handful of resolutions benefiting humanity. It was not an abstract meeting, but full of the bloody realism surrounding us and of the peoples' hope for a better life, Roa pointed out. Referring to the last session, he said it was arduous, lively and fruitful, and asserted that the effort made by the participants had good results with the approval of important resolutions.

He particularly referred to Cuba's work in preparing the event, and noted that the successes achieved in organizing it were due to a collective effort. During the last plenary session, two other points dealing with violations of human rights, in Chile and Uruguay, were approved, even though the United States said it did not agree with those resolutions, as it was normal throughout the meeting.

Other resolutions deal with the participation of the parliaments in favor of disarmament and the flagrant Israeli violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and IPU on agression against Arab nations and on relations among peoples and parliaments in favor of making effective the guarantee of human rights, as well as urgent measures aimed at liquidating the vestiges of colonialism and racism, particularly apartheid, and for the protection for ethnic minorities. There was no consensus in ratifying the resolutions mainly because of the manipulations of some superpowers--with the United States leading them--which alleged they were not in agreement with some points in the documents.

The Mexican delegation asked for and was granted a minute of silence as a posthumous tribute to Uruguayan Deputy Gerardo Cuesta Villa, who recently died as a result of the tortures endured in that South American country's jails, despite the efforts made by the IPU to have him released from prison because of his poor health.

The proposals of recognition of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) as representative forces entitled to participate in the negotiations dealing with the critical situation in that Central American country were also approved by the participants in the conference.

Fidel Castro With Spanish Delegation

LD231924 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] During his visit to the Spanish Embassy in Havana, Cuban leader Fidel Castro had a meeting behind closed doors lasting nearly 3 hours with the ambassador and the Spanish delegation attending the 68th IPU Congress in Havana. During the meeting, they discussed subjects of bilateral interest and the international situation. According to diplomats and parliamentarians, during the meeting the interest of both sides in bilateral relations independently of other political vicissitudes was made clear.

Among the most important matters discussed during this long meeting, apart from the emphasis on good relations between Cuba and Spain, were the situations in El Salvador, Poland and Afghanistan, the tense relations with the United States, and the problems of the Third World among others.

British IPU Delegate's Jail Visit

PA242026 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] After being undecided for 7 days, the British [IPU] delegation sent one of its members, Lord Hughes, the British member of parliament, and (Henry Cumber), the British vice consul in Cuba, to visit Combinado del Este, a Cuban prison some 15 km from Havana.

During his 2-hour tour of the jail, Hughes talked to the prison officials and to some prisoners. He visited the working area where inmates get paid for their work, the clinical-surgical hospital of 150 beds and the family pavillion where the prisoners received their relatives without having bars between them.

The British member of parliament said that he could not comment on the visit because he first had to consult the members of his delegation who participated in the 68th IPU meeting. However, he admitted that the rate at which prisoners are rehabilitated at the Cuban jail is one of the highest he knows of.

This visit to the jail in question was negotiated through the Cuban delegation which attended the IPU meeting where (John Page), a British member of parliament, publicly requested such a visit and invited a Cuban delegation to visit Mays prison in Northern Ireland. He was trying to defend the prison system of his country after Cuban President Fidel Castro said at the opening of the forum that the international community had to condemn the inhumane treatment suffered by the Irish nationalists.

On that occasion, (Page) described as a model, the prison system in his country and especially that of Mays--where 10 Irish nationalists have died after long hunger strikes to demand their recognition as political prisoners. The heating system was eliminated at Mays prison and glass which prevents the direct contact of the prisoners with their relatives was installed this week.

CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED IN HAVANA WITH USSR

FL241221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Armando Hart, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture, has attended a ceremony in this capital during which a 3-year cultural protocol between Cuba and the Soviet Union was signed. The document was signed by the vice ministers of culture of Cuba and the USSR, Maria Ruiz Bravo and Tamara Golubtsova, respectively. The document ratifies what has been established in the Cuba-USSR intergovernmental agreement and the 1981-85 5-year plan on bilateral cooperation in the branches of culture, education and science.

MININT CEREMONY HONORS CDR ON ANNIVERSARY

FL241211 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The main event of the Interior Ministry [MININT] commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] was held in Havana, chaired by Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo and minister of the interior. Present at the ceremony were Armando Acosta, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and CDR national coordinator, as well as members of the PCC Central Committee, CDR National Secretariat and MININT chiefs and officers.

Jose (Elnoa) of the CDR Secretariat spoke on behalf of the CDR and noted the unity existing between CDR members and MININT combatants which has resulted in successful actions against the enemies of the revolution. Speaking for the MININT was Brig Gen Luis Felipe Denis, member of the PCC Central Committee, who stressed that each CDR anniversary represents a great drive of revolutionary reaffirmation which directs toward the future the Cuban people's intransigence and will to win.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

FL242125 Bridgetown CANA in English 1712 GMT 24 Sep 81

[By Vern Darville]

[Text] Nassau, the Bahamas, 24 Sep (CANA)--Commonwealth finance ministers ended their 2-day meeting here last night by urging the U.S. administration to avoid political and ideological considerations in determining the operational policies of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The ministers representing 45 Commonwealth nations with 1/4 of the world's population, expressed "serious disappointment" over the poor prospects for increased aid flows to the developing countries and reaffirmed their commitment to an expanded role for the World Bank and the IMF.

A concrete development of the 2-day parley was the move by member governments to place the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) on the road to recovery after successive years of an erosion of its financial base. Member countries promised 14 million sterling in subscriptions compared with 10.9 million sterling last year, with the Bahamas pledging to increase its contribution by 28 percent to 16,000 sterling. Developed countries of the Commonwealth reaffirmed their commitment to increase their aid flows to the UN target of 0.7 percent (of their respective gross national products).

Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal characterized the meeting as being "reflective rather than pompous" he said that an overriding theme was the recognition of the increased vulnerability of many developing countries to external threats to their economies, particularly high interest rates (an effect of the Reagan administration's tight economic policies).

Noting that there was a heightened awareness of the major shocks being felt by some developing countries and of the reality of interdependence and interlinkages in areas such as balance of payments deficits, the secretary general disclosed a suggestion by Canada that the United States be invited to attend future meetings. He intimated that, had the U.S. been present at the meeting, many finance ministers from developing countries would have, in a friendly manner, sought to make the Americans acutely aware of the distress their economic policies are causing many of the least developed nations.

A copy of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's speech this week to the United Nations was circulated among the ministers, but there was no direct reaction to the U.S. official's comments which differed with the spirit of the communique issued by the ministers. They declared that multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF should pay a wider role in assisting developing countries with their balance of payments and development problems which, more often than not, were being adversely affected by external forces.

The five-page, 16-point communique covered the world economic situation, development, finance, the World Bank, the IMF, the North-South dialogue, Commonwealth functional cooperation, and expressed the Commonwealth ministers appreciation for the Bahamas Government's hosting the meeting at such short notice after the South African Springboks tour of New Zealand forced a change in venue.

The ministers rejoiced over the independence of Belize on Monday when the last colony on continental America gained its right to self-determination, despite the threat of Guatemalan invasion, which seven area nations pledged to offset, should such ever occur.

Among the major points of the communique was a proposal that contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade convene a meeting at ministerial level in 1982 to consider new multilateral initiatives in trade, a call for early progress on proposals such as the creation of a separate World Bank energy affiliate, an acceptance of the IMF's conditionality rules provided they be kept appropriate to the situation and under constant review.

The communique also said that the IMF enter the SFF [expansion unknown] subsidy account into operation as soon as possible and consider the possibility of extending the subsidy mechanism to the enlarged access facility possibly financed through further gold sales and that the IMF consider an interim quota increase as it completes the eighth quota review.

The ministers reviewed the world economic situation, characterized by high interest rates and the volatility of exchange rates. They agreed that the balance of payments problems of many oil-importing developing countries were critical and the prospects for economic growth were grim. Underlining the need to restore sustaining world economic growth and to curb inflation, they callled on all governments, especially the major economic powers, to show greater concern for the repercussions of their national policies on other countries, especially those arising from high interest rates and for the consequent need for enhanced international cooperation to promote a healthy world economy.

They called for a constructive dialogue between OPEC and the industrialized countries within the framework of the global negotiations. Recognizing that escalating prices of oil and manufactured products were adversely affecting the economies of most developing countries, agreeing that further international efforts were required to alleviate the acute balance of payments problems of non-oil [-producing] developing countries, the ministers advocated that measures to maintain and improve export earnings of developing countries be complemented by improvements in the volume and terms of aid to these countries.

The ministers stressed the continuing need for adequate financial mechanisms to facilitate the recycling of surplus funds, particularly to non-oil [-producing] developing countries for their medium and long term structural adjustment. They also emphasized the role of private flows and the need to facilitate such.

Serious concern was expressed that increased debt servicing problems were being experienced particularly by non-oil [-producing] developing countries, which called for "urgent measures for their alleviation." The importance of reversing the present trend towards protectionism was emphasized and the need for positive action to promote freer world trade, particularly the need for substantial improvement in the conditions of access for products of export interest to developing countries.

The ministers urged the developed countries to increase urgently their Official Development Aid (ODA) flows, particularly to the least developed countries, welcoming the decision of the UN conference in Paris on the least developed countries (LDCs) to increase aid to the LDCs. They emphasized the substantial role that must be played by multilateral institutions in expanding the flow of resources to developing nations and urged all members to make special efforts to ensure that progress in strengthening the resources of the institutions did not falter at this critical time.

They expressed satisfaction with the progress of the Commonwealth action program to assist the smaller states, and invited the secretary general to strengthen these activities further as increased resources become available to the CFTC. The ministers looked forward to proposals for further activities in the secretariat's capital markets program which was already providing valuable assistance, and encouraged the secretary general to continue consultations concerning the provision of risk capital to small enterprises in developing countries.

The ministers accepted "with pleasure" the invitation from Britain to hold their 1982 meeting there. Next week, the ministers will join top financial officials from most of the world in attending the annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF, where, according to conference Chairman Bahama Finance Minister A.D. Havna, the results of this finance ministers meeting should have "some influence" on the future direction of these multilateral institutions which Mr Ramphal says are endangered by the "perceptible wavering" of its largest contributor, the U.S., in its commitment, especially to the World Bank.

BAHAMAS, BERMUDA REQUEST U.S. CONVENTION TAX RELIEF

FL241903 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] In a joint statement issued here in New Providence yesterday, the heads of the Governments of the Bahamas and Bermuda said the U.S. convention tax restrictions are harming the economies of those two countries. The prime minister of the Bahamas, the Hon Lynden O. Pindling; and the Bermuda's premier, the Hon John David Gibbons, met here in Nassau during the meeting of the Commonwealth finance ministers. The two heads of government said the U.S. tax restrictions have resulted in a loss of about 25 million dollars to Bermuda and more than 60 million dollars to the Bahamas over the last 3 years. Both countries rely heavily on tourism. The two leaders also pointed out that the majority of expenditures by American visitors find its way back to the United States in the purchase of goods and services and the repatriation of profits by American-owned hotels.

Prime Minister Pindling and Premier Gibbons expressed disappointment over the failure of the U.S. Covernment to give convention tax relief to the Bahamas and Bermuda after granting it to other neighboring countries and moving to include approval for a third country in the hemisphere. The two leaders said none of the third countries is as relying on tourism as the Bahamas and Bermuda. They also noted that their two island nations have long maintained close ties and cordial relationships with the United States. Prime Minister Pindling and Premier Gibbons also expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would accede to their renewed request for relief from the convention tax restrictions. They said the request should be treated as a matter of the greatest urgency, since the matter is in the best interest and welfare of all three countries.

ANTIGUA

BIRD DECRIES MARXIST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

FL240946 Bridgetown CANA in English 2330 GMT 23 Sep 81

[By Dennis Seon]

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 23 Sep (CANA)--Deputy Premier Lester Bird said today that Antigua, which becomes independent on 1 November, does not intend to become a "satellite of any superpower. My government rejects a transplant of a foreign ideology to Antigua and Barbuda. And equally, we will resist any attempt to make us a satellite of any superpower," Mr Bird told a meeting of the Antigua Rotary Club. He added: "We will maintain links with our traditional friends, but the hands of friendship should not be mistaken for an invitation to dictate our policies which will be devised without our boundaries for the benefit of our people and our sister states in the Caribbean."

Mr Bird, who has nominal responsibility for Antigua's external relations (Britain as the colonial power has full responsibility), was invited by local Rotarians to speak to them on the subject of "revolutions'. He said that his government would have to be uniquely demented to permit a revolution in the country. "Be assured we are not demented." Mr Bird dismissed as "utter nonsense" an article in the American publication BUSINESS WEEK, which suggested that Antigua could be the venue for revolution. Mr Bird said that no revolution is coming and none has to come.

"The revolution had its genesis in 1939 when our fathers struck the first blow for workers' rights and social justice, when they secured land for the landless, when they provided schools for the masses. That revolution still goes on," he told the service club. The deputy premier referred to the small Marxist political party, the Antigua/Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM) whose leader Tim Hector was quoted by BUSINESS WEEK as saying that a revolution in the small Caribbean island will soon come.

"Revolutions, my friends, are not made from idle chatter and academic writings. Revolutions respond to oppression. Revolutions demand sacrifice, hard work and a willingness to struggle on an empty belly. That was what our fathers were prepared to do in the 1940's and 1950's. They were the vanguard of the revolution. They sacrificed so that generations of our people could live with dignity and self-respect. It is to that task of rejuvenating and reinvigorating revolution that the government set itself in 1976 and again in 1980." He said that those who chat about revolution today can afford to do so, because they do so from comfortable offices, clothed in their university education provided in most cases by the state and protected by a government which believes in democracy and freedom of expression. The foreign minister summed up his country's attitude to any possibility of revolution when he said: "Is it not a counterrevolutionary movement which would wish to impose a foreign ideology on a people who years ago began the process of developing their own? It is not a counterrevolutionary movement which would seek to reverse the process of independence by exchanging one overlord for another? You know, my friends, the sad thing about these so-called Marxists everywhere in the Caribbean is their wholesale acceptance of the overlords' philosophy. It becomes the commandments as laid down by Marx and the gospel according to Lenin, Stalin, Khruschev and Brezhnev. They accept it as a bible, learn it by rote and mouth it like recitation."

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW COOPERATION WITH CUBA

PA241523 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, 23 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Cuba will increase its cooperation with Grenada. Bernard Coard, minister of finance, trade, industry and planning, made the statement to the local press after returning from Havana where he headed a government delegation to negotiate with the Cuban authorities for new bilateral cooperation plans. Coard added that Cuba opened a new line of credit for Grenada to purchase Cuban products.

Meanwhile, Julian Torres Rizo, Cuban ambassador to Grenada, who also participated in the negotiations, said that his country lacks great wealth but is willing to cooperate in this fashion as part of its "internationalist duty."

COUNTRY RECEIVES SUPPORT MESSAGE FROM IRAQI LEADER

FL242319 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The people and Government of Grenada continue to receive support and solidarity from important and influential world figures in the face of American plans to invade the country and turn back the revolution. The latest condemnation of the American imperialists' invasion plan has come from the president of the People's Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi leader's message, addressed to Grenadian leader Brother Maurice Bishop, expressed the Iraqi people and government's fullest backing and support for the Grenadian people in defense of the sovereignty and independence of their country. President Husayn's message condemned all imperialist attempts aimed at invading Grenada and expressed confidence that under the revolutionary leadership of Prime Minister Bishop, the people of Grenada would be able to defend the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty of their country with the assistance of friendly states and peoples.

CHILE

ROJAS MEETS ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER IN NEW YORK

PY242029 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Chilean and Argentine foreign ministers have had a meeting at the UN headquarters in New York. The meeting between Rene Rojas and Oscar Camilion lasted for over 2 hours. It was one of the main objectives for the Chilean foreign minister's visit to the United States.

The foreign ministers made a complete study of bilateral relations. They also exchanged opinions regarding the progress of the papal mediation process. Rene Rojas looked very pleased after his long meeting with his Argentine counterpart.

When the latter was questioned regarding the incursion of the cruiser Belgrano in Chilean waters, he explained: We are within the terms of the Montevideo Act, and this is how the matters stand.

In this document, the Chilean and Argentine Governments committed themselves before the holy father not to commit any actions which might strain relations in 1979 [as heard].

The Chilean foreign minister this morning also met his FRG counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Right now Rojas Galdames is attending a lunch given by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro for Latin American foreign ministers. This afternoon the Chilean foreign minister will meet his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, and tonight he will attend a reception given by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR--(Federico Barberio), the new Italian ambassador to Colombia, presented his credentials to Colombian President Turbay Ayala during a ceremony held today in the Yellow Room of Narino Palace. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Sep 81 PA]

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENT SAYS MEETING WITH HAIG 'HIGHLY POSITIVE'

PA241546 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 23 Sep (AFP)--Venezuela must struggle constantly for the unity and integration of the continent, President Luis Herrera Campins said here this afternoon shortly after his return from New York where he made a speech before the 36th UN General Assembly.

The chief of state, who began his visit to New York on Sunday, also met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and with the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, Mexico, France, and Argentina.

In a speech made minutes after his return, Herrera Campins said that at the United Nations Venezuela has "cooperation and solidarity, as an outcome of democracy and of freedom to guarantee peace with justice."

After qualifying his meeting with Haig as "a highly positive one" he said that his country each day "is more aware of the significant importance that international policies have." With Haig he spoke of the upcoming summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, where efforts will be made to resume the, up to now, unsuccessful North-South dialogue.